THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE EDITOR of the *Indian Observer* is in extacy. Commenting on "some funny mistakes which are reported to have occurred on Wednesday night at the Town Hall during the Fancy Dress Ball" he says, "lastly, we ourselves found we were received with civility and favor by the most sacred and exalted officials." Though civility among gentlemen is nothing uncommon the occurrence in connexion with our contemporary was decidedly a very rare one, and must form a red letter chapter in his biography.

THE TRADE of Orissa, we are glad to observe, is rapidly increasing. The following comparative statement gives the amount of trade, &c., in Orissa ports for the last three years:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of vessels entered ...	394	451	544
Ditto cleared	411	460	613
Value of exports ...	£121,141	£141,617	£300,717
Ditto imports ...	£158,800	£117,492	£289,128
Value of total trade ..	£279,941	£259,116	£589,845

Although this large increase of trade is attributable in the main to the late scarcity in Bengal, there are still grounds for hope that it will be to a great extent permanent. The steamer traffic is increasing largely. The new port of Chandbally seems to be the best port in Orissa for passenger trade, and for coasting trade in country produce. Buoys and beacons have been placed at the Dhamra river entrance to Chandbally port, and the river has been surveyed. The chief port in Orissa for larger steamers and sea-going vessels is False Point. Between the 1st January and the 30th June 1874, no less than 52 ships and steamers, aggregating 42,674 tons, visited this port. There is now a regular communication established between False Point and the ports of India by means of the British Indian Steam Company's vessels, and it is hoped that this will now be made permanent by the completion of the port station and of the Kendrapara and Dullunda canals from Cuttack, which are the necessary feeders to the port for all inland produce.

OUR EXPORT TRADE in oil-seeds is recovering its position. It appears that the exports of linseed go very largely to North America; but that the growth of domestic flax is increasing in the Western States, and entering more and more into competition with imported seed. In 1870 and 1871 the American crop was injuriously affected by the rain, and the imports were then large, but in 1872 there was a very abundant harvest. On the other hand there was that year a short crop in Northern India. The exports of Indian linseed to America during the last four years are as follows:—

	Tons.
1870-71	96,534
1871-72	72,470
1872-73	56,947
1873-74	66,763

It is reassuring to know that there was an increase of nearly ten thousand tons in the exportation of linseed last year.

IT WAS but a chance coincidence that in the same year in which the brisk trade with America occurred in linseed, an unusual demand for rape-seed was made from France and the United Kingdom. The exports of rape-seed for the last four years have been as follows:—

	United Kingdom.	France.
	Tons.	Tons.
1870-71	86,595	17,674
1871-72	41,720	14,839
1872-73	1,344	.....
1873-74	5013	6

The Franco-Prussian war having interfered with the supply of German seed which usually supplies the English market, an extraordinary demand sprang up for local produce, and as large stocks happened to be available in India, the bulk of the trade was transferred to this country. The demand, however, suddenly became so great that the ordinary precautions in the selection and shipment of the seed were neglected, and in many cases the consignments arrived damp and worthless. Heavy losses ensued, and the traders became alarmed and shippers disheartened, although the slight increase in the past year seems to show that Indian trade is reviving to some extent. The circumstances of the war sufficiently account for the large exportation to France during 1870 and 1871 and the cessation in 1872.

IN 1873-74 there was a large increase in the exportation of tea, lac, and tobacco. The increase in tea is very satisfactory, being no less than 9 per cent., following on an increase of three per cent. in the previous year. The results of the tobacco export trade are also very encouraging. There was an increase of nearly 20 per cent. upon the export of the previous year, which is almost entirely due to trade with continental Europe. There has been a considerable decrease in the exports to Great Britain. The opportunities for the increase of tobacco cultivation in Bengal are very large; and the rapidly increasing demand that has now arisen for the Indian article may prove of the greatest significance to the country, and especially to the districts which chiefly export at present, such as Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Tirhoot.

THE ATTEMPT to acclimatize Carolina Rice has proved a failure. The sowings both in experimental farms and elsewhere have proved unsuccessful.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the capital sunk in the several irrigation projects in Bengal:

Orissa Canals, capital invested, exclusive of interest					Rs39,13364
Midnapore Canal	ditto	ditto	...	...	57,97,932
Tidal Canals,	ditto	ditto	...	...	17,83,535
Soane Canals,	ditto	ditto	...	...	98,65,818
Damoodah project,	ditto	ditto	...	...	1,58,317
Total Capital invested				...	3,15,18,966

Total Dificiency up to the 31st March 1874

	Interest.	Current Charge.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	22,67,963	5,18,887	27,86,850
Midnapore Canal	9,75,162	1,16,968	1092130
Tidal Canals	283746	18139	301885
Soane Canals	894983	.....	894983
Damoodah project	39910	.....	39910
Total	44,61,764	6,53,994	51,15,758

So much for the remunerativeness of irrigation works.

TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

SIR RICHAD TEMPLE has recorded the following Minute on the extension of the Road Cess Act dated the 10th September 1874:

"During my tours of the last five months I have visited several districts where the road cess operations are in various stages of completeness. I have inquired much upon the matters and I have learnt from Government officers and from others that the introduction of the road cess has been accomplished with a completeness, facility and benefit which must be equal to the anticipations of its promoters and especially of my distinguished predecessor. The valuation and assessment have been effected with little friction or inconvenience to the people; landholders have offered no resistance active or passive to the operation of the Act, and when once the valuation has been completed the cess has been paid regularly and smoothly and its incidence has hardly been felt appreciably by any of the classes connected with the land. For this result the Government and the country are indebted to the careful and energetic supervision of the Board of Revenue and of the Divisional Commissioners as well as to the good administration of the Collectors and the Deputy Collectors in immediate charge of the duty.

The Government of Bengal may, I consider, claim that the cess has passed beyond the region of experiment and has proved to be a practical success. The measure affords rich districts the means often urgently wanted of making and repairing their roads and of opening or maintaining the waterways which are of such importance to the producing districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal. The effect of the judicious expenditure of the road cess income in each district by a committee conversant with local needs will be felt in years to come. Meanwhile a secondary though beneficial result of the valuations is this that the people and the Government obtain regarding estates and tenures in Bengal information such as never before has been available. This information is being compiled and collated under the orders of the Board of Revenue.

Although I desire that the *valuation and assessment* should be at once pressed on, it by no means follows that the road cess should be immediately *collected* in every district. Under the law no collections can be made until the valuations and assessments are complete. Even when the preliminary business is done causes may arise to postpone collection of the cess as for instance in the Burdwan district where the realization of the cess has been postponed for another year because the people had not recovered from the endemic fever and were still suffering distress from failure of crops and dearness of food. If unhappily it should be necessary to continue relief operations in any district beyond December then the road cess valuations and assessments would have to be suspended in such a district. But elsewhere valuations may go on and when the assessments are complete collections can be made if the district is in a fit state to pay the cess and if it requires additional local income."

THE DISTRICTS in which Road Cess valuations have been completed are as follows:

Burdwan	Furreedpore
Hoogly	Monghyr
24 Pergunnahs	Bhagulpore
Nuddea	Purneah
Jessore	Cuttack
Moorshedabad	Poore
Rajshahye	Balasore
Dacca	Hazareebagh

The Act has been or will be extended to the following 13 districts:

Chittagong	Saran
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Champarun
Patna	Sonthal Pergunnahs
Gya	Lohardagga
Shahabad	Singbhoom
Tirhoot	Julpigoree
Darjeeling	

The following districts have for the present been exempted from the operation of the Act:

Sonthalia	Chittagong Hill Tracts
Singbhoom	Darjeeling

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal makes the following estimate of the income from the Road Cess: The average rate of road cess hitherto struck by the district committees has been four pie in the rupee, or two-thirds of the full rate. At four pie in the rupee, the road cess income on (£12,101,000—£1,359,000=) £10,742,000 would amount to about £224,000. If to this be added £20,000, the estimated yield from the cess on houses, mines, and quarries, the total yield of the road cess may be expected to average about £250,000 a year at two-thirds of a full rate only. The income accruing to districts from ferries, from provincial grants in lieu of cattle-trespass fees, and from miscellaneous sources, may be expected to bring the total annual local income of the district road committees to about £300,000 (thirty lakhs of rupees) for the whole of Bengal.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal: One hundred and seventy-six charitable hospitals and dispensaries remained open from 1872—80 main, 71 branch, 25 sub-divisional, an increase of ten over the previous year. In 1873-74 29 new dispensaries were established—15 main, 13 branch, 1 sub-divisional. One was abolished and 240 remained open to the 31st December—95 main, 84 branch, and 25 sub-divisional. These are exclusive of the temporary dispensaries established for the relief of unusual sickness. There has thus been an increase of 28 institutions. This increase is very satisfactory; and with the exception of 1867, when 32 dispensaries were founded, it has not been exceeded, or even approached, in any of the previous seven years.

ONE RESULT of the geological and mineral survey of the Darjeeling Hill territory and Western Dooars is the discovery of an unlimited supply of lime in the hills which form the boundary of the Julpigoree district between the Rehti and the Teesta rivers. This range, about 20 miles long, and averaging, perhaps, a couple of thousand feet in height, is partly made up of a magnificent band of dolomite, 1,500 or 2,000 feet thick, and large masses of calcareous tufa occur along the base of the hills. The nearest point of the range is less than 35 miles from Julpigoree on the Northern Bengal State Railway, over a flat country all the way. And if, as is said, the Teesta is navigable in the rains up to the foot of the hills, the lime could also be brought down the river to the Brahmapooter, and exported in large quantities. At present lime has to be imported into the Cooch Behar division from Sylhet.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS telegraphed that Sir Andrew Clarke, the Governor of the Straits Settlement, formerly employed under the Colonial Office in Australia and more recently Director of Works to the Admiralty, will be the new Minister of Public Works in India.

WE LEARN from *Pioneer* that Sir John Strachey proposes to have a branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, in the North-Western Provinces. Has the imperial department proved a success? We do not see what good it has done beyond giving Mr. Hume leisure to look after birds. We hope Lord Northbrook will not sanction this waste of money.

THE LONDON PAPERS contain the following correspondence regarding the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the head of the Liberal Party:

"11, Carlton House-terrace, S.W., Jan. 13.

"My dear Granvill,—The time has, I think, arrived when I ought to revert to the subject of the letter which I addressed to you on March 12. Before determining whether I should offer to assume a charge which might extend over a length of time, I have reviewed, with all the care in my power, a number of considerations, both public and private, of which a portion, and not these by any means insignificant, were not in existence at the date of that letter. The result has been that I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal party; and that, at the age of sixty-five, and after fortytwo years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life. I need hardly say that my conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed by the principles on which I have heretofore acted; and whatever arrangements may be made by the treatment of general business and for the advantage or convenience of the Liberal party, they will have my cordial support. I should perhaps, add that I am at present, and mean for a short time to be engaged on a special matter, which occupies me closely.

"Believe me always sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The Earl Granville, K. G."

Carlton House-terrace, Jan. 14.

"My dear Galdstone,—I have received your letter of the 13th.

"I have communicated to you in detail the reasons which make me profoundly regret and deprecate the conclusion at which you have arrived. Your late Colleagues share these feelings to the fullest extent, and have regretted the failure of their endeavour to persuade you to come to a different decision. We have no doubt that the Liberal Party in and out of Parliament will feel as we do on the subject The observations we have addressed to you are prompted by considerations of public advantage for the future, and not merely by our sense of your great services, and our sentiments of personal admiration and attachment. "Yours sincerely, GRANVILLE."

We cannot believe that an active mind like that of Mr. Gladstone will long remain idle. So far as India is concerned his retirement is not of much practical consequence. He is one of those English statesmen, who consider India a burden upon England. Strange blindness this!

IT IS stated that in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's resignation the Marquis of Hartington becomes the leader of the Liberal Party. A contemporary furnishes the following particulars about this nobleman:

"He is the son of a distinguished man, the Duke of Devonshire (a high wrangler of Cambridge, and since 1862 its Chancellor), and also a scion of one of the most distinguished Whig houses in the kingdom. Lord Hartington first entered Parliament in 1857, three years after he graduated at Cambridge, as member for North Lancashire. In 1863 he obtained office first, being appointed a Lord of the admiralty. He there showed much ability, and after a month's service in that Department of the State, was translated to the War Office as Under-Secretary. Three years afterwards, after the death of Lord Palmerston, he was, under Lord Russell's administration, appointed Secretary to war, a position he held until the July of that year, when the Ministry of which he was a member retired, and Mr. Disraeli's Government came in. On the return of the Liberals to power after the general election of 1868, he took office under Mr. Gladstone as Postmaster General, where he remained for three years. In 1871, however, a suffling of the ministerial cards took place, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, now Lord Carlingford, was translated from the Irish Secretaryship to the Board of Trade, and his portfolio was handed over to the Marquis, who went over to Ireland and took of his quarters at the Phœnix Park. His administration of Irish affairs was tolerably satisfactory, but, we believe, he was not altogether popular in that country. He continued in the Irish Secretaryship till the Gladstone Cabinet went out, and he has since distinguished himself in debating in the Commons, specially on Irish questions, and notably in opposing Mr. Butt's notion relative the Home rule. We forgot to mention that the Marquis' political career commenced in the Foreign Department, he having been attached to Lord Granville's special Embassy to Russia in 1856. The new Liberal leader is only about 42 years of age, and therefore may be considered fortunate to have so early in life reached so distinguished a position."

IT IS stated in an Australian paper that some land in Collins's Street, Melbourne, was lately sold at the rate of £400 per foot!

M. C. FELU, the armless painter of Antwerp, is copying pictures in the South Kensington Museum. He holds his brush with the right foot and his pallette with the left.

THE REVEREND NEHEMIAH GORETH, a well known pundit of Benares, and a Christian Missionary of the Church of England Bankipore Mission, has been appointed temporary Chaplain of Bankipore. This is the first instance, the *Delhi Gazette* believes, of a native clergyman being appointed to a chaplaincy, temporary or otherwise. Our contemporary apparently forgets the Rev. K. M. Bannerjea.

THE MADRAS TIMES learns that an Assistant Magistrate in the North Western Provinces, Mr. Tidy, has got into hot water with the High Court there "In contradiction of law, and in abuse of the power committed to the Magistrate," lies the substance of the charges made against him by the Court, and to answer for which he was summoned to appear in person or by Vakeel. A postponement was subsequently made until the 12th, to enable him to explain, or defend himself personally, but he did not even then appear, but submitted a lengthy and elaborate defence, which, it is said, has not been accepted by the High Court, whose remarks thereon have been submitted to the Government for orders.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has addressed the following despatch to the Government of Madras regarding the enforcement of the 55 years rule:

"I have considered in Council your Marine letter dated the 26th February 1874 No. 7 forwarding copies of your proceedings relative to the grant of two years' furlough to * * * It appears from the papers forwarded by you that * * * is now upwards of 66 years of age but it is not shown under what authority his services have been retained up to the present time beyond the period (55 years of age) fixed for the compulsory retirement of European Members of the Uncovenanted Service.

The grant of furlough to * * * is a manifest violation of the principle both of the Furlough and the Superannuation Rules, and I am surprised that under the circumstances of * * *'s case you should have granted him a furlough instead of insisting on his retirement on pension.

As however you have granted this leave I do not propose to interfere with it. But observing that in the certificate furnished to * * * regarding his leave a clause has been inserted to the effect that this leave may be extended for one year under Section 10 of the Code I request that * * * may be informed that no extension will on any account be granted to him after the expiration his present of leave."

The Government of India has circulated this despatch to all the local Governments.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

ACCORDING to the *Delhi Gazette* His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., is a strict disciplinarian. A certain officer at Meerut proceeded to Boolundshuhur to meet His Honor. He was asked how he had come? He stated without leave. He was told that the sooner he ruturned the better, else he would find his pay cut for the number of days he was absent without leave! A similar story is told of Sir George Campbell. A distinguished Bengal Civilian, now flourishing in Calcutta, had come down to Belvedere to pay his respects to the Chief without taking leave; Sir George gave him a severe scolding, and told him to go back forthwith.

LORD NORTHBROOK has responded to native public opinion in the constitution of the Commission for the trial of the Gaekwar. He has appointed an equal number of Europeans and Natives to the Commission viz., Sir Richard Couch, President, Sir Henry Meade, and Mr. Melvill, and His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, and Raja Sir Dinkar Rao. We do not like the last appointment. We would have preferred Sir Madhava Rao, a native statesman well read in the international law of Europe. The native members, notwithstanding their high rank, will be quite at sea on the subject.

SIR RICHARD COUCH has refused to receive a Testimonial from the attorneys. He has however agreed to receive their valedictory address.

MR. RICHARD GARTH Q. C. has been appointed Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court. We learn from the *Indian Statesman* that he was called to the Bar in 1847, and has been a highly esteemed member of the Home Circuit, where, as well as in Westminister Hall, he has enjoyed a considerable practice. In 1866 he was made a Q. C., and is regarded as one of the soundest commercial and general lawyers on the Home Circuit. He is said to possess a large share of genuine *bonhommie* and to be a favorite with his fellows on the Circuit. It has caused some surprise that though he possesses a private fortune he has consented to come out to India. Is India then to be a field for only penniless adventurers?

A CORRESPONDENT, who seldom misleads us, has sent us the following:

"The people of Rajshaye have good reasons to be dissatisfied with the present staff of Judicial Officers now placed at the Sudder Station, Baulea. To begin with the highest in authority, Mr. Wargon the present officiating Judge of the district has no experience in civil work which he is candid enough to admit. He takes great pains to go through all the papers in connection with every case which comes before him, not even excepting the summonses. The business of ransacking the record is done in a private room of the Court House where he remains closeted with an Amla from 11 A. M., to 3. P. M., or later after which he goes to *ijlash* to remain there after candle-light much to the inconvenience of the Pleaders, the Amlas, the parties to the suits and the witnesses, who have to come home on *gharies* not provided with lights to the great risk of their limbs and lives.

The Judge has not as yet touched any regular Civil work but has taken up certain Miscellaneous cases and Criminal Appeals. These Criminal Appeals are generally dismissed with a big judgment which is occupied chiefly with a statement of the dates of processes issued by the lower Court, and the time taken in examining witnesses together with a summary of the Pleader's address accompanied by a translation of the grounds of appeal.

Next in power is the Sub-Judge Baboo Juddoo Nauth Mullick who seems to be somewhat deficient in the faculty, weighing evidence in the cases that come before him. The Babu seems to be under a strange fatality which not unfrequently leads him to take a wrong view of the cases he decides.

This Sub-Judge is also very impatient(?) wishes to do all sorts of work at once and he is therefore liable to commit errors.

There is an additional Sub-Judge who is possessed of common sense without any good legal training. I must however say that there is less failure of justice at his hands.

The Sudder Moonsiff Babu Koylash Chunder is generally hasty in his decisions; the result as may well be imagined not unfrequently a failure of justice.

Such is the staff of Judicial Officers at Baulesh and this at a time when the misunderstanding between the ryots and zemindars has led to a series of rent suits which bring nice points for determination and require a good legal training, improved by matured experience on the part of the Judges to grapple them with.

Mr. Monro was the proper man in the proper place; but his sudden departure on account of ill health has put the whole Judicial machinery here into derangement.

Mr. Monro was selected for Rajshahye, specially to decide rent-suits and he proved himself to be fully worthy of the selection. He had the peculiar power of making his subordinate look sharp to their duties.

7th February 1875. SORE GRIEVANCE.

THE HIGH COURT, Justices Phear and Morris presiding, has passed this interesting decision:

"Where it was the universal custom of the community to which the plaintiff belonged that a child-wife should remain away from her husband until a certain event had occurred, a Court was held to have been justified, while such contingency had not happened, in refusing to order such a wife to go to her husband, although the marriage was valid."

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a pamphlet on the Dynamite. This is a cheap and safe blasting powder cartridge used in blasting tree-roots and boulder stones which obstruct agricultural operations. It will be found useful by miners and proprietors of quarries. The cost of a pound of the powder is only 1 Re.

FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a glowing euloge on Col. Dalton C. S. I. who has retired from the Commissionership of Chota Nagpore. The practice of giving this sort of public certificate through the medium of the *Gazette* was introduced by Sir George Campbell, and we are sorry that Sir Richard Temple is following it. It has a demoralizing effect. The officers, who are not thus specially noticed, though they might have done their work honestly and zealously, leave under an implied brand by reason of this omission. Such honorable mention ought to occur say, once in half a century.

THE HIGH COURT has ruled that a Bench of Magistrates has no jurisdiction to try a charge for lurking for house trespass by night or house-breaking by night, under Section 457 of the Penal Code.

WITH REFERENCE to deluvion and re-formation of land the Privy Council in the appeal of Hursuhai Sing and others *vrs.* Syud Lootf Ali Khan Bahadur and others hold that where land which has submerged re-forms, and can be identified as having formed part of a particular estate, the owner of that estate is entitled to it.

DURING January the amount of tolls on the Hooghly Bridge averaged Rs. 300 a day.

ON SATURDAY last the Lieutenant-Governor gave a farewell dinner to Sir Richard Couch.

IT IS stated that on the day Calcutta was visited by a severe hail-storm last month, not a single stone fell on the Bishop's Palace, while all around the shower was tremendous. The Bishop himself, says the *Friend*, is the authority for this statement. The explanation, say some, is that the Bishop's Palace did not provoke Heaven's ire.

THE PEOPLE of Madras propose a statue to Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Civilians propose a testimonial to Mr. Sim, member of Council, both on retirement.

IT IS said that Herat was occupied without fighting on the 19th ultimo, Ayoob Khan and others escaping to Meshed.

TWO NEW mountains, of an altitude of 11,000 feet, have been discovered on the coast of New Guinea by H. M. S. *Basilisk*, and have been christened Mount Gladstone and Mount Disraeli.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE ZEMINDARS of Patna have established an Association, called the Behar Zemindars' Association. Syud Looft Ali Khan Bahadoor has taken the lead. We that regret we cannot make room for the proceedings which have been forwarded to us for publication. We wish that the objects of the Association were made more catholic.

THE HINDU MELA was opened yesterday by its President Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur. The attendance on the first day was not large; about 200 gentlemen we are told were present. But the people's day is Sunday. The Mela owes its existence to the sustained efforts of Babu Nobogopal Mitter.

IT HAS become a fashion to petition Government for the continuance of particular officers in particular localities. We confess we do not sympathize with this spirit. A few forward men generally get up a memorial and declare that a particular officer is very popular in a district, and ought therefore to be retained. Surely the Government ought to know best as to which officers would suit which offices and which districts. The danger is that if this sort of indirect testimonializing goes on, local officers may sacrifice their legitimate duties to a craving for popularity.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* contains a correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the Board of Revenue on the subject of the lands given by the zemindars free of cost for famine roads and

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other relief works. The Board recommended that the Government ought to take the lands under the Land Acquisition Act in order to secure good title, but as the lands were given on the condition that they should revert to the donors if the roads were ever abandoned, and as the zemindars say that if the land is formally taken up under the Act, they will demand payment in full at ordinary rates, the Lieutenant-Governor has wisely decided to accept the risk of an imperfect title, and trust to the good feelings of the zemindars rather than insist on a proceeding which might induce them to withdraw from their liberal action in the matter.

THE DEATH-RETURNS of Calcutta for the weeks ending on the 23rd and 30th January respectively show a falling-off in the rate of mortality. In the first week the total number of deaths was 269, and in the second 275. Deaths from small-pox and cholera, we are sorry to observe, are increasing. In the first week the number of deaths from small-pox was 18, and from cholera 26, and in the second week from small-pox 16, and from cholera 18.

CERTAIN influential native inhabitants of Bombay had a preliminary meeting to concert measures for a public meeting to express the opinion of the Native Community of the Western Presidency on the annexation question in connection with the Baroda Proclamation.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has obtained a furlough to Europe for nine months.

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON is to officiate as Chief Justice of Bengal until the arrival of Mr. Garth, the new Chief Justice. We are told that the acting appointment was first offered to Mr. Justice Kemp, who declined it.

WE GLEAN from the *Indian Public Opinion* the following particulars regarding the improvement of the judicial system in the Punjab. First of all, a High Court of Judicature is to be established in the place of the present Chief Court, and two more Judges are to be appointed, so as to make two permanent division benches. Colonel Paske and Munshi Jogal Kishor are to be the new Judges. Then comes the re-organization of the subordinate Judiciary, in which Tahsildars are to be replaced by Munsifs selected by competitive examination. Lastly, the new High Court will be empowered to frame all necessary alterations in the rules of practice and procedure for the different Courts.

THERE WAS a slight error in our summary of the case against Babu Sasipada Banerjea, which a correspondent thus corrects :

"With reference to the statement anent the Baranagore defamation case, which appeared in your leader of the 8th instant, allow me to inform you that neither has Baboo Sashipada Banerjee been sentenced to three months *rigorous* imprisonment, nor has he been tried, as the *author* of the libel therein alluded to. But he has been sentenced to three months' *simple* imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, and that he has been tried as the *Proprietor* of the paper in which the defamation has been published."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :—1. The Cultivation and Curing of Tobacco. 2. Helps to English Composition in Bengal designed for students preparing for the Entrance Examination. Third edition. 3. Elementary lessons on English composition prepared on Dr. Arnold's plan for the junior classes of schools. 4. Singhola Vijaya or the Conquest of Ceylon by Vijaya, a Prince of Bengal. An Epic. By Syama churn Sreemani. 5. Chandralakha, a romantic Tragedy. By Radha Madhub Haldar. 6. Sussikala, a Tragedy. By Radha Madhub Haldar. 7. Ninth Annual Report of the Barahanagar Hindoo School for 1874. 8. The Printers' Register Vol. XIV. No. 139. London.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 8th instant by Commission. Reuter has telegraphed the following abstract of the Queen's Speech :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I continue to receive assurances of friendship from all foreign powers, and I trust that the peace at present existing will remain unbroken."

Referring to the Brussels Conference, Her Majesty says :—"Considering the importance of the principles involved, and the widely different views expressed, I think reconciliation improbable. I have therefore declined to the proposal made to me for further negotiations."

"The question of the formal recognition of Don Alfonso, in concert with other powers, is now under consideration, and early decision is promised.

"I trust that the exertions of my naval and consular servants will eventually and completely extinguish the slave-trade on the East African Coast.

"The differences which existed between China and Japan have been happily adjusted, and my Minister in China has been largely instrumental in bringing about understandings between these two nations.

"The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress, and throughout my Colonial Empire there has been a steady advance. I trust that, with the establishment of a Civil Government on the Gold Coast, freedom will henceforth exist there.

"The late affairs with the Chief Langalibalele necessitate a review of the condition of the tribes in Natal and I anticipate, with the concurrence of my Parliament in certain measures, to secure the humane system of the native administration in that part of the world.

"The Kings and Chiefs of Fiji having made a new offer to me of their island, unfettered by any conditions, I accepted them, as, independently of its large natural resources, the territory offers important advantages to my fleet in the Pacific.

"An ample harvest has restored the provinces of my Eastern Empire, which were visited by famine. By the blessing of Providence, my Indian Government was entirely able to avert the loss of life which it had every reason to apprehend.

"The condition of the country's finances is satisfactory. Trade has, however, somewhat fallen short of previous years, but the prosperity has been general, and greatly supported by the excellent harvest and the reduction in taxation."

The Speech then says :—"Exceptional temporary statutes affecting Ireland will be brought under your notice with the view to their abolition ;" and concludes by announcing the Bills to be brought forward during the ensuing session as follows :—The Judicature Bill ; the Bill for the improvement of workmen's dwellings, sanitary laws, and friendly societies ; the Bill for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, the Bill for better security against personal violence ; and the Bill for the establishment of public prosecutors."

The saying of Talleyrand that language is given to man to conceal his thoughts is markedly illustrated in the Royal speeches to Parliament. The present speech does not form an exception to the rule. We have only faint glimpses of the programme of the Government. The tendency of the present Parliament is to concentrate attention upon domestic questions. The class of men, who are now coming to the fore, are local celebrities ; they are large capitalists or employers of labor ; they are chiefly interested in local questions, and do not care to look beyond the fatherland. And the local questions are now gaining so much importance that questions of vast imperial interest are not unfrequently shut out of view. The present Government however seems to be alive to the interests of England abroad. It is engaged in consolidating the power of England in Africa and Australia, It is also asserting its voice in the political deliberations of Europe. The Famine, happily now over, has secured a place for India in the Queen's Speech. "By the blessing of Providence," says Her Majesty, "my Indian Government was entirely able to avert the loss of life, which it had every reason to apprehend." By this single sentence Her Gracious Majesty vindicates the Famine policy of the Indian Government. And the expression of this opinion we may say is not formal. Her Majesty from the beginning of the late crisis took a lively and generous interest in the condition of the unfortunate people of her distant dependency. Her sympathy was expressed in a most substantial manner by her munificent donation to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund. And all along, if we are rightly informed, she evinced an active interest in the progress of the relief measures. And her satisfaction was naturally great when she learned that the measures adopted by her representatives in the East were crowned with the most complete success. It is not often that such signal triumphs are won in the cause of humanity, and she may therefore be well proud of her agents, who have achieved such brilliant success. The memory of this good work will not soon fade away.

TRAVANCORE.

THE recent visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to our capital has invested that ancient Hindu State with a new interest. This is the only Hindu principality, which was never conquered by a foreign power since its foundation. Its geographical position protected it from the ravages of Mahomedan arms. For the first time in its history we believe Tippoo Sultan in 1789 invaded this territory, but with the co-operation of the British Government the Maharaja successfully repelled the attack. We glean the following particulars regarding the relation of Travancore with the British Government from a report furnished by the Madras Government.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century the territory of Travancore was divided into a number of principalities of larger or smaller extent, each under its own petty Chief, who was constantly engaged with his neighbours in struggles for pre-eminence. During the course of the century these Chiefs were gradually brought under the authority of the Rajahs of Travancore. Waujee Baula Perumal, whose reign extended from 1758 to 1799, having a strong body of troops disciplined and directed by a Flemish adventurer, was eminently successful in reducing these principalities under his power, and from the close of his reign may be dated the entire extinction of the authority of the petty chieftains in Travancore. During the wars with Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sultan, the British invariably found this Raja a steadfast ally ; and in that relation he was in 1784 included in the Treaty between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In 1788, when threatened by Tippoo Sultan, the Raja entered into an agreement to allow two battalions of sepoys to be stationed on his frontier. In 1789 Tippoo Sultan attacked the Raja, forced the lines which had been erected for the defence of the country on its northern frontier towards Cochin, overrunning and cruelly devastating the Travancore territory. In consequence of this attack on one of its allies, the British Government declared war with Tippoo ; and on the conclusion of peace in 1792 Tippoo was compelled to restore all that he had wrested from the Raja of Travancore. The pepper of Malabar coast had from the earliest times of the East India Company formed one of the chief articles of export. On 28th January 1793 the Raja entered into an agreement known as the pepper contract, to supply a large quantity of pepper to the Bombay Government for ten years, in return for arms and European goods. In 1795 the Raja concluded a Treaty by which he engaged to pay an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three battalions of sepoys together with a company of European artillery and two companies of lascars, to be always stationed, if the Raja desired it, in his country or on the frontiers near it or in any other part within the Company's possessions where he should prefer. By a subsequent Treaty in 1805 his successor agreed to pay annually, in addition to such subsidy, a sum adequate to maintain one more regiment of the East India Company's native infantry; and in case an additional force should be required for the defence of his territory against attack or invasion, to contribute such a sum as should appear to bear a just and reasonable proportion to his net revenues. It was further agreed that in case the Governor General in Council should consider that there were grounds for apprehending failure of funds to defray the expense of the permanent military force, or the extraordinary charges that might arise under the terms of the Treaty, he was to have the power either to introduce at his discretion such regulations and ordinances as he might deem expedient for the internal management of the country, or to assume the direct management of such part or parts of the Raja's territories as might appear necessary to render such funds efficient and available either in time of war or peace ; provided that the Raja's actual receipts from his territorial revenues should not be less than two lakhs of rupees, together with one-fifth of the net revenues of the whole of his territories ; and the Raja promised to pay at all times the utmost attention to the advice of the English Government, to hold no communication with any foreign State, and to admit no European foreigner into his service or to remain within his territories without the previous sanction of the British Government. Eventually the subsidy payable by the Travancore State was fixed definitely at Rupees 8,00,000 per annum. The reign of Raja Rama Warma Perumal, who succeeded Raja Waujee Baula Perumal in 1799, was a period of much confusion. In 1808 an insurrection broke out which was put down by a British force. The State was required to defray the expense incurred by the British Government in this expedition, and a brigade was left at Quilon as a subsidiary force, agreeably to the Treaty concluded in November 1795. The debts

thus incurred were but tardily discharged, and the British Government were about to assume the internal administration of the country as the only means of ensuring their satisfactory settlement, when the Raja died in 1811. The Raja was succeeded by Lutchmi Rani, who according to the peculiar custom of the family of Travancore, assumed charge of the government until a male heir was born. She held it until 1814, during which time the British Resident, Colonel Munro, acted also a Minister, and by his judicious measures completely retrieved the condition of the country. Lutchmee Rani was succeeded by her eldest son, and the country was during his minority successfully managed by her sister as Regent, under the counsels of the British Resident. The young Raja on attaining his majority in 1829 was formally installed. He died in 1846, and was succeeded by his brother Martanda Warma, whose death occurred in 1860 when the State devolved on his second nephew Rama Warma, the first nephew, elder brother of Rama Warma, having been set aside for imbecility. Rama Warma has received the right of adoption. The laws which govern the succession to the State of Travancore are very peculiar. The descent, according to the usages of the Nairs of the western coast, is in the female line. Thus on the death of a Raja the sovereignty passes, not to his sons, who can in no case inherit, but to his uterine brothers, if he has any. Failing these, or on their demise, it passes to his sisters' sons, or to his sisters' daughters' sons, and so on. Hence it follows that the only adoptions which are performed by the Rajas of Travancore are, not of males to supply the place of sons of their own body, but of the females through whom the line must be continued. Any failure in the direct female descent requires the selection and adoption of two or more females from the immediate relatives of the family who reside at certain places in Travancore. The females so adopted are designated the Tumbrattees or Ranis of Attingah, and by the laws and usages of Travancore are assigned a distinguished rank as alone entitled to give heirs to the State, and enjoy many important privileges. Such an adoption occurred in 1785, when two sisters were selected and adopted as Ranis of Attingah. The younger sister died after giving birth to a female child, which also died. From the elder sister the present family of Travancore are descended, the late Rajah being her grandson (daughter's son), the present her great grandson (daughter's daughter's son). In 1857 the line of Travancore was again threatened with eventual extinction. The sister of the late Raja (granddaughter, daughter's daughter, of the elder of the two sisters adopted in 1788) left five children, four sons, the second of whom is the present Raja, and one daughter. This daughter died suddenly leaving only two sons. The Tumbrattees of Attingah thus became extinct, and although the State after the death of the Raja would devolve successively on his four nephews and two grand-nephews, the line, unless recruited by the adoption of Tumbrattees as before, would have expired with them. Under these circumstances, the late Raja intimated to the Resident that, in strict conformity with former usage and precedents he proposed to bring in two, the most eligible, female members from among his relations as senior and junior Ranis. Two ladies were accordingly adopted with the sanction of the British Government.

The history of Travancore is peculiarly interesting, Like the Normans of old who settled in England the Brahmins have settled there. They pay no land tax, and are governed in matters of succession by their own laws. They do not intermarry with the aborigenes, but they have the law of primogeniture and entails in a most rigorous form. It is lawful for the eldest son of a Brahmin to marry and inherit his father's estate. The other sons are not authorized to marry, but they perform the office of husband, if we may so call it, to the Nair women, among whom the system of free love, which has become an institution among a certain class of Americans obtains in full force. They can change husbands as often as they like, and hence we believe the pecular law of succession, which confines it to the female line, on the ground that there is always a certainty of the transmission of the blood of the family through the mother. The second half of this century saw Travancore in a state of confusion. The following is a precis of the warning which was given in 1855 by Lord Harris, the then Governor of Madras under instructions of Lord Dalhousie :

"The letter began by setting forth in detail a series of correspondence with the Resident, and numberless petitions from the Raja's subjects, which had led the Madras Government to believe (that the following evils) prevailed in Travancore—the inefficiency of the police: the venality of the Courts; the demoralising effects of the revenue system pursued; the neglect of public works, and the general misrule. It went on by observing that it had been brought to the ears of Lord Dalhousie; and concluded by stating that in accordance with his Lordship's views, and Clause 9 of the Treaty of 1805, it had become the duty of the Government to call the Rajah's attention, in the most serious manner, to the manifold abuses prevailing in his dominions; to urge enlightened policy, and to warn him that it was to be feared that the contingency against which Article 5 of the Treaty was directed was not far distant, unless averted by timely and judicious reforms; the Rajah was also informed that in carrying out any such reforms the assistance of the Resident was available."

In the same year Madhava Rao was installed as Dewan Peshkar, and then commenced a series of reforms, which have made Travancore a model Native State. In 1857 Madhava Rao was appointed Dewan on the death of Krishna Rao. The best testimony to the successful administration of Sir Madhava Rao is afforded in the increasing revenue of Travancore since he assumed the charge of Government. In 1860 the revenue was 42 lacs, and since then it has been steadily increasing :

	Rs.		Rs.
1861-62 ...	4,323,687	1866-67 ...	4,482,819
1862-63 ...	4,754,898	1867-68 ...	5,188,944
1863-64 ...	4,310,727	1868-69 ...	5,085,645
1864-65 ...	4,211,140	1869-70 ..	5,15,4007
1865-66 ...	4,480,634		

Now the revenue is about 60 lakhs of rupees. Large cash balances resulted from this able administration, and in 1865–66 Madhava Rao wrote:—"This healthy state of the finances is, obviously, in itself, the greatest possible security to the paramount power for the punctual payment of the stipulated subsidy; which has, hitherto, been paid with unerring certainty on the appointed date, though it is the largest subsidy paid to the British Indian Government with but one or two exceptions. But the State has deemed it prudent to hold thirteen lakhs of rupees in the British Indian Loan, and thus to make that security still stronger. It is therefore plain that every care has been taken to fortify this State against any unpleasant contingency arising from possible difficulty of a temporary character in the fulfilment of its obligations to the British Government." There cannot be a more practically triumphant response to Lord Dalhousie's "warning" of 1855, that "the contingency against which Article V. of the Treaty is directed is not far distant." And in Mr. Norton's words, Madhava Rao assuredly "banished annexation into the shades of night." The law of Travancore has been considerably assimilated to that of British India. In 1861–62, the Civil Procedure Code of British India (Act No. VIII. of 1859) was, with a few alterations, adopted in Travancore. The "Penal Code" and the "Criminal Procedure Code" soon followed. The salaries of the judges were largely increased. In 1864, one of the best native judicial officers in the Madrass Presidency, and a school-fellow of Madhava Rao, Mr. M. Sadasiva Pillai, then Principal Sudder Amin of Madura, was appointed Chief Justice of the Suddar Court of Travancore. There are also English Judges in Travancore. In 1866 we believe the law of limitations was introduced from British India in a slightly modified form. In 1869-70, the average delay in the disposal of criminal cases was but seven days in the Courts of Travancore. The Registration Act of British India was also introduced in 1866-67. The Police has been reformed "on the plan which has been pursued in the Madras Presidency." Education has made great progress; the Nair women of the better class know both their vernacular and Sanscrit, and the advance which English education has made may be perceived from the fact that of 30,000 petitions which the Minister receives annually half of them are written in English. The present princes of Travancore are good English scholars and jealous patrons of English education. Sir Madhava Rao resigned about three years ago, and his mantle has fallen upon a friend and fellow-student, Mr. Sashia Sastri equally intelligent, able, energetic, and large-minded. He has pursued the progressive policy of his predecessor with zeal, ability, and fidelity. Travancore is one of the few Native States, which have opened a career to Indian politicians brought up under the *ægis* of the British Government, and which afford most triumphant examples of the success which has attended their enlightened labors.

SPARRING IN COUNCIL.

THERE was a little sparring at the last sitting of the Governor General's Council of no ordinary interest to the public. The Bengal Government had sent in certain suggestions in reference to the Merchant Shipping Bill. The suggestions came in late, and the learned Law Member thus sat upon the Bengal Government :

"Now, he hoped his hon'ble friend would not think he wished to be hard on him when he entered a protest against a number of miscellaneous suggestions which had been made for the purpose of effecting alterations in the Bill at a time when, after having been before the Select Committee a great many months, and also before the public, it had now reached its last stage. All the world knew that his hon'ble friend had been engaged in public service of a nature which might rank with the greatest undertaking ever performed by any Government. All the world know how that work had been performed, and we might easily guess, without his telling us that the work on which he had been engaged had prevented His Honour bestowing much attention on a minute corner of legislative territory. But it happend several times that when the Council were about to pass a Bill, and just when the fact that it was to be passed was put in the notice of business, fresh papers were put in containing suggestions as to which there was no apparent reason why they should not have been sent in before. That was a matter of very considerable inconvenience. Every man of business knew that when he had business on hand, it was better that that business should be finished when he was prepared to finish it; and the reason for this was all the more strengthened when one had to deal with a number of persons composing a fluctuating body such as the Select Committee of this Council was. Sometimes, indeed, the matter could not be helped, as suggestions of importance might come in even when the Bill was on the very verge of being passed into an Act. But all that Mr. Hobhouse wished to say about it was that it caused great inconvenience, and he wished to say that, as a general rule, only as a general rule, and subject of course to exceptions, it would be better for the Council to pass Bills when they had reached the final stage in which the Select Committee put them, than to receive small suggestion of alterations, unless indeed the alterations were of great importance. In case of an important question it was competent to any hon'ble member who was desirous of discussing and opposing a matter to put his suggestion in the form of an amendment, and move it either when the report of the Committee was to be taken into consideration, or when the motion was made that the Bill be passed. But when a number of small suggestions was sent in, the Select Committee would have to meet again, and that caused a considerable amount of inconvenience. In the present matter this Bill was introduced in July, 1873; it was sent to the Select Committee, who altered and published it in July, 1874, and it was sent to the local Government on the 13th July, 1874, and the letter from the Government of Bengal came in only a few days ago. The suggestions contained in the letter of the Government had for their objects very minor points which had either been rejected by the Select Committee before this, or had been already provided for in the Bill, so that with the exception of one alteration proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, there were no suggestions at all. The letter ushered in an appendix, containing sixteen folio pages of print, and after a careful perusal of this appendix Mr. Hobhouse found that the fourteen of these pages had nothing whatever to do with the Bill. What they proposed to do was to effect a general amendment and consolidation of the merchant shipping law and they would be most fit for consideration if we were going to undertake that task. But he had already explained that the question of the consolidation and amendment of the shipping law had been brought before the Council and have been removed from their consideration, and they were therefore dealing only with a very limited subject."

The Lieutenant Governor thus replied :

"He was much obliged to his hon'ble friend for the kind expressions which he had used in speaking of the Government of Bengal, but regretted that he had done so, for he did not think the proceeding of any local Government should be commented on in such a public manner in this Council. He would however venture to say that in all legislative matters where the Government of Bengal had offered an opinion, it had done so with very good and sufficient reasons. If His Honor had occasioned any inconvenience, he was very sorry for it but he would venture to say that the trouble, if any, that he gave was small in comparison with the considerable interests involved in the proceedings of the Council. He thought that when objections of importance were made to a Bill, even when it reached a late stage, the delay of a few weeks, or even months, was of less importance than the proper enactment of our laws. Furthermore, it appeared from his hon'ble friend's remarks that when a Bill was referred to a Select Committee, all further proceedings should be stayed; and if other hon'ble members wished to say anything on the subject it was said that they were hard on the Legislative Department. It could hardly be that his hon'ble friend was of such an opinion, but it appeared so from his remarks. But on behalf of the Bengal Government, His Honor was compelled to say that when any matter was brought before the consideration of the Council in which the Bengal Government objected to the proposals of the Select Committee, he should and must be at liberty to propose for the consideration of his Lordship and the Council such amendments as might be deemed necessary. His Honor was certain that he did not make any special objections, except in cases of Bills which

related solely to Bengal, or in which Bengal had a preponderating influence and when he had done so he certainly endeavoured to give as little trouble as possible, and he believed the trouble he gave was very little indeed, compared with the expression which had been used by his hon'ble and learned friend.

His Excellency the Viceroy thus wound up the debate on this point:

"He was sure the Council was fully aware that there was nothing in point of form put in any way so as to prevent a full discussion of any Bill during any part of its progress. If any instance were required of this, it would be found in the course which had been adopted in regard to the present Bill. On the last occasion in consequence of a simple suggestion having been made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Council—although it had not received any expression of opinion from the Government of Bengal, and although the Government of India too, had not received any such expression—at once postponed the passing of the Bill, so as to give an opportunity for a full discussion of the amendment which had been suggested. At the same time His Excellency thought that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse was quite justified in what he had said, because it was excessively inconvenient that objections which had been offered, and suggestions which might have been made months before, were made at the late stage of the Bill, when it was extremely difficult to deal with them. Now in this case the delay had been very great and His Excellency hoped that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would excuse him for saying that he trusted so long a delay would be avoided in future. As an illustration he might mention that a circular had been issued to all the local Governments in August last, and while the answers from all the rest of them had been received by the middle of December, that from the Bengal Government had been received only a few hours ago. Now a delay of this kind was very inconvenient and Mr. Hobhouse was perfectly justified in suggesting that it should be avoided as far as possible."

In this particular case we admit that Mr. Hobhouse was right. But we must confess that the general position laid down by him is open to grave objection. It is detrimental to public interests. He said in effect that once a Bill passed out of the hands of a Select Committee it should be passed by the Council *pro forma*. No amendments on small points should be moved; only large questions if any should be discussed. This dictum we submit trenches upon the rights of Members of the Council, who are not upon a Select Committee. Such Members have every right to discuss any point connected with a Bill before the Council, which he considers of sufficient importance. It is not his duty to communicate with the Select Committee and submit his suggestions to them. Every Member of Council is in theory responsible for every measure passed by it, and surely Mr. Hobhouse does not mean to shut up his mouth because he happens to differ with the Select Committee. As it is the Council is a close borough; we shewed in our last how little independence did the Additional Members practically possess, and if they are to be silenced whenever there is a difference of opinion between them and a Select Committee, they are to all intents and purposes reduced to mere cyphers. It is certainly inconvenient when a member questions the decisions of a Select Committee; but opposition in any form is inconvenient. Why then have the solemn sham of an open legislature? Mr. Hobhouse's dictum, as we have remarked above is also detrimental to public interests. The time afforded to the public for the expression of their opinion is generally short; it is not always practicable for them to master all the intricacies of a legislative project and submit their suggestions within the time allowed. They are necessarily late. Again material alterations are not unfrequently made by a Select Committee in a Bill. It may be necessary for the public to comment upon those alterations and in such cases they must send in their suggestions after the Select Committee have reported. Are they not to be listened to beause the case is closed as it were by the Select Committee? As the Lieutenant Governor very justly remarked, "when objections of importance were made to a Bill, even when it reached a late stage, the delay of a few weeks, or even months, was of less importance than the proper enactment of our laws." Hasty legislation is always to be deprecated. The Council professes to take the public into confidence in considering measures submitted for its deliberation, but from the remarks of the Law Member it would seem that in his opinion the public have no right to be heard when a Select Committee have reported. We are sorry that His Excellency the Viceroy did not express any opinion on the general question raised by the Law Member. By allowing the remarks of Mr. Hobhouse to pass uncontradicted His Excellency has in a manner implied that he endorses those remarks. If such be the case, we cannot too strongly regret it. We hope that what Mr. Hobhouse said proceeded from the heat of the debate and did not convey his deliberate opinion. For if he really means what he says, then it would be better to delegate the task of legislation to the Executive Government than to maintain this their partition of a mock Legislative Council.

We have not space left to discuss the "tyrannical" part of Mr, Hobhouse's arguments. If Sir Richard Temple's proposal to detain a witness's certificate was "tyrannical," it would, as Sir Richard remarked, be still more "tyrannical," to detain his ship and person as proposed by Mr. Hobhouse. This imbroglio was entirely due to Mr. Marsden, who from what we see for his exhibitions on the Police bench, is a very unsafe guide for the Bengal Government.

PARLIAMENTARY STATUTES FOR INDIA.

DR. C. D. FIELD, Judge of Moorshedabad, has written a learned Minute on the Bill to declare the Statutes in force in the Presidency towns. The Bill proposes to deal—1*st*, with the Statutes passed before the year 1727; 2*nd*, with the Statutes passed in or after the year 1727. With reference to the first-mentioned Statutes, *i. e.*, those passed before 1727, it enacts that *thirty* of them, which are specified in the schedule annexed to the Bill, shall be deemed to apply so far as local and personal circumstances admit, to all places and persons within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay. The reason why the year 1727 has been selected as the point of division, says Dr. Field, is that it is generally held that, on the establishment of Mayors' Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay under the charter of 13. Geo. I, the statute-law in force in England in the year 1726 was introduced into the presidencies, *so for as it was applicable to local circumstances*. The exact date of the letters-patent constituting these Mayors' Courts was the 24th September 1726, and it might perhaps be more exact to take this date as the point of division. In 1861, Sir Barnes Peacock, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, when delivering what their Lordships of the Privy Council afterwards spoke of as his "admirable judgment" in the case of *The Advocate General of Bengal* v. *Rani Surnamyi Dasi*, said: "It is a well-recognized doctrine and one which has been acted upon by this Court for more than half a century, that, speaking generally, the first introduction of English law into Calcutta was effected by the charter of George the First, by which, in the year 1726, the Mayors' Court was established." The Privy Council, in their judgment in this same case on appeal in 1863, referred to the fact that the charter of Charles II in 1661 was really the first, and indeed the only one, which, *in express terms*, introduced English law into the East Indies; neither the charter of 1726 nor the subsequent charters *expressly* declaring that the English law should be so applied, though this was held to be the necessary consequence of the provisions contained in them. Dr. Field then goes on: "The statutes in force in 1726 were held to have been introduced only so far as they were applicable *to local circumstances*. The exact limits of this, the first rule of exclusion, have never been exactly defined. Indeed an exact definition must needs contain a recital of all the statutes themselves, declaring some applicable and the rest inapplicable. In regard to some, it has been held by the highest authority that they do not apply. As to others, the local High Courts, whose decisions are not binding on each other, have in some cases arrived at contrary conclusions, or the particular point has been decided in a particular way by one Court, while it never has arisen before and has therefore never been decided by any of the other Courts. As to the general applicability of statutes which concern private rights between man and man, the case of the presidency towns in India is a peculiar one, having no exact parallel in the history of private international law. It is laid down in the books, and has been accepted by the highest Courts on more than one occasion, as a true proposition, that if there be a new and uninhabited country discovered by English subjects, as the law is the birth-right of every subject, so wherever they go they carry their laws with them, and therefore such new-found country is to be governed by the laws of England. There being no *lex loci*, this principle has been adopted in some respect from convenience and from the necessity of the case. Where, however, there has been a *lex loci* when a country has been acquired by cession or by conquest, the rule is that this *lex loci remains* until altered by the new sovereign power. The case of the Presidency Towns in India, more especially that of Calcutta, does not fall within the scope of either of these propositions. In *The Mayor of Lyons* v. *The East India Company*, Lord Brougham, after succinctly tracing the rise of the British Power in Bengal, concluded as follows: "Enough has been said to show that the settlement of the Company in Bengal was effected by leave of *a regularly established Government, in possession of the country, invested with the rights of sovereignty, and exercising its powers*; that by permission of that Government, Calcutta was founded and the factory fortified in a district purchased from the owners of the soil by permission of that Government, and held under it by the Company as subjects owing obedience, as tenants rendering rent, and even as officers exercising by delegation a part of its administrative authority." In the words of Lord Kingsdown in *The Advocate General of Bengal* v. *Rani Surnamayi Dasi*: "If the settlement had been made in a Christian country of Europe, the settlers would have become subject to the laws of the country which they settled." Referring to the fact that this did not happen, but that they retained their own laws for their own Government within the factories, which they were permitted by the ruling powers to establish in India, Lord Kingsdown further observed that "this was not on the ground of general international law, or because the Crown of England or the law of England had any proper authority in India, but upon the principles explained by Lord Stowell in a very celebrated and beautiful passage of his judgment in the case of "*The Idaian Chief*" (Rob. Adm. Rep. 28)." "In the east, from the oldest times," said Lord Stowell, in the passage referred to here, "an immiscible character has been kept up: foreigners are not admitted into the general body and among the society of the nation; they continue strangers and sojourners, as all their fathers were—*Doris Amara suam non interwiscuit undam*; not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country, and not trading under any recognized authority of their own original conntry, they have been held to derive their present character from that of the association or factory under whose protection they live and carry on their trade." "The laws and usages of Eastern countries where Christianity does not prevail," continued Lord Kingsdown, in the judgment just referred to, "are so at variance with all the principles, feelings and habits of European Christians, and that they have usually been allowed by the indulgence or weakness of the potentates of those countries to retain the use of their own laws, and their factories have for many purposes, been treated as part of the territory of the sovereign from whose dominions they come." Dr. Field thus comments on the legal position of European British and Indian subjects of the British Crown:

"Before the acquisition of *territorial sovereignty* carrying with it the right to legislate for *all* classes of subjects, the position of British traders and residents in India was then of this nature—they were aliens, living in a foreign country having a regular Government. Under similar circumstances in the West, according to Western international law as accepted by Christian nations, they would have been subject to the municipal law of the country in which they traded or resided temporarily or permanently. This rule of Western international law was, however, tacitly acknowledged by both parties, as shown by their conduct, not to be applicable in the East to the case of Christians trading or residing in a non-Christian country. This was due, on the one hand, to the unwillingness of the strangers to subject themselves to rules wholly foreign to their ideas and unsuited to their habits: on the other hand, to the absence of any desire on the part of the governing powers to impose upon foreigners of another creed the peculiar laws of the country. In these laws the secular and the religious element were so closely intermingled, that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to apply them to the regulation of the mundane affairs of strangers without at the same time admitting them to a fellowship and an intimacy in religious things, which, according to their ideas, could never be allowed to those who were aliens, not only in the temporal state, but also in that great commonwealth which they believed to exist for them alone beyond the limits of time and the confines of the visible world. As rules of international law derive their binding

force, not from the authority of any paramount legislative power, but from the voluntary consent of nations, it is reasonable to say that the rule thus adopted in the East, with the mutual concurrence of those concerned, had for them as much binding force and ultimate effect as the dissimilar rule to the control of which the Christian nations of the West voluntarily subjected themselves.

It follows that British subjects, resident within their own factories, were governed by their own laws so for as the sovereign authority of their own country determined that they should be governed thereby, and this at a time when the British nation were possessed of no territorial sovereignty in India. But what as to persons, other than British subjects residing within the limits of those factories? What especially as to the Native subjects of the country so residing? In *Freeman* v. *Fairlie*, Lord Lyndhurst said, in 1828—"It appears by all the Charters applicable to the state of the law, and by all the Acts of Parliament which refer to it from the year 1607 down to the present time (and I refer) particularly to the Charter of 1726), that the English law has been considered as the law of the settlement. It has been recognised as such by competent authority, and we are to consider, as far as British subjects are concerned (*for it is confined to British subjects*), that the English law is not only now the law of Calcutta, but that it was so from the earliest period of that settlement—" 1. Moo Ind. Ap. 344. The passage in the parenthesis, which I have italicised, is no doubt only an *obiter dictum*, yet it is valuable as the opinion of an eminent judge. In *The Mayor of Lyons* v. *The East India Company* (1836), Lord Brougham, having pointed out that it was by no means clear at what precise time the Company exchanged the character of subjects for that of sovereign, and obtained for the Crown the rights of sovereignty, observed that it was certain that for a long period of time after the first acquisition no such rights were claimed, nor any acts of sovereignty exercised, and that, during all that time, no English authority existed there which could affect the land, or *bind any but English subjects*. The Company and its servants were then in the situation of the Smyrna or the Lisbon factories at the present time—" 1. Moo. Ind. Ap. 274. In the case of *The Advocate General of Bengal* v. *Rani Surnamayi Dasi*, Sir Barnes Peacock, then Chief Justice of the Calcutta Supreme Court, referred to Lord Brougham's opinion, and queried the power of the Crown to make at that time (*i.e.*, before the acquisition of sovereignty) a law binding upon Hindus and Muhammadans. In the same case in appeal, their Lordships of the Privy Council said—"But the permission to use their own laws by European settlers does not extend those laws to Natives within the same limits, who remain, to all intents and purposes, subjects of their own sovereign, and to whom European laws and usages are as little suited as the laws of the Muhammadans are suited to Europeans. These principles are too clear to require any authority to support them—1X Moo. Ind. Ap. 425. I may also here refer to the fact that the Charter of 1726, 13 George I, gave jurisdiction over any person whatsoever residing in Calcutta or its precincts, which of course includes Natives of the country; but the Charter of 1753, which was given on the surrender of that of 1726, especially excepts suits or actions between the Indian Natives, unless both parties shall by consent submit the same to the determination of the Mayor's Court. I think this alteration is very significant, and goes to show that it was understood and admitted at the time that, before the acquisition of territorial sovereignty, it was not competent to the British Government to legislate for Natives of India residing within the Presidency towns. It follows that the mere introduction of English Common and Statute Law in 1726 did not *ipso facto* render such law applicable to Natives of India. I might perhaps go further and say that it did not render such law applicable to any class except British subjects.

"With respect to Statutes passed after 1727, and before the acquisition of territorial sovereignty, the observations are equally applicable, which have alone been made upon the subject of extending the Statutes passed before that date to persons other than European British subjects. Even after the Supreme Court was established in Calcutta, there was very considerable doubt and difference of opinion as to whether Hindus and Muhammadans were British subjects. The question whether they were as such subject to the jurisdiction will be found discussed, and the cases quoted by Russell, C. J., in Morton's decisions by Montriou, second edition, p. 191 and following pages (*In the goods of Bebee Mutira*). This case was decided as late as 1832, and the point was not then settled. In 1782, *in the goods of Bengaley Gawney*, Hyde, J. (Chambers, J. concurring) said—"We say the inhabitants of this town are all British subjects because this town was conquered by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, but that does not extend to subordinate factories." The date of the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive was the 2nd January 1757. In *The Mayor of Lyons* v. *The East India Company*, Lord Brougham said that at what precise time and by what steps the East India Company exchanged the character of subjects for that of sovereign cannot be ascertained. There can be no doubt that the rights of sovereignty acquired by the Company, whenever and by whatever means they came into being, were acquired on behalf of the Crown. The 53 Geo. III, Cap. 155, s. 95, speaks (21st July 1813) of "the *undoubted sovereignty* of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in and over the territorial acquisitions of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies." It may therefore be taken that, since this date at least, the full sovereignty has been in the Crown. It was argued by the Attorney General in *The Mayor of Lyons* v. *The East India Campany*, that this full sovereignty dated from the passing of the 13th George III, Chapter 63, in 1793. The dewany was granted on the 12th August 1765, but this was merely *delegation* of certain functions of the sovereignty; and those to whom these functions were delegated cannot be said to have, by such delegation, acquired sovereign power. The sovereignty still resided in the Emperor of Delhi, nominally at least. It may be that this nominal sovereignty really came to an end when the Emperor was made a prisoner, and his eyes put out by Gholam Kadir in 1788. He was indeed rescued and restored to his throne at the close of 1803 by General Lake; but the relations between him and the British Government, under whose *protection* he then placed himself, and his descendants continued to live, were no longer consistent with the idea of even a nominal Mogul sovereignty continuing to exist. It may be that territorial sovereignty was acquired in Calcutta before it was acquired in the provinces; and the date of acquisition for Bombay town may be different from the date for Calcutta, as depending more clearly upon *cession*. But whatever date be selected for each of the three Presidency towns, I think that the applicability of Acts of Parliament passed before that date to persons other than European subjects must be a question of considerable doubt.

This Bill does not propose to deal with the operation of Acts of Parliament in the Mofussil. If it were so extended, it would be useful. There is now little distinction between the Presidency Towns and the Mofussil. The same law governs the procedure in civil suits in the Mofussil and the Presidency Towns; the same Penal Code governs both; the same Criminal Procedure is about to be extended to the Presidency Towns; the other laws are more or less common to both the Mofussil and the Towns. The High Court has equal jurisdiction over both the Presidency Towns and the Mofussil, and the Parliamentary Acts may therefore be fitly extended to both the Mofussil and the Presidency Towns.

FOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

SOME time ago we reviewed in these columns a paper recorded by Babu Pratapachundra Ghosha on the principal substances used by the people of Bengal for food, drink and smoking. That paper formed the subject of a letter from the late Indian Correspondent of the *Times*. The Thunderer gave a leader, which we could not ere this notice for want of leisure. It justly remarks that "at all times and in all places the food of a population furnishes an accurate measure of the power which it can exert; and the familiar saying about young horses, that they are worth only what goes in at their mouths, is one that has, in fact, a much more extended application. So manifestly is it true as regards physical work that one of the largest and most successful labour contractors in the United States has long been in the habit of giving a plentiful dinner to any shipload of immigrants seeking employment at his hands in order that he or his agent might select the men who fed heartily, and might reject those whose appetites were languid or indifferent." "In India," the writer continues, "the subject possesses additional interest, on account of the periodical famines by which the country is visited. Apart from droughts and defective means of intercommunication, these are obviously due to the dependence of the people upon a single kind of food. What the potato once was to Ireland that rice still is to India, and the rice crop, as we know to our cost, is almost entirely dependent upon the occurrence, within a very limited period of time, of the customary rainfall of the season and the locality. It is upon rice moreover, that the influence of unfavourable weather is chiefly exerted, so that the increasing population of India is dependent for the difference between plenty and starvation upon the very crop which of all others is most liable to fail them in their time of need." The *Times* is however mistaken in thinking that the paper of Babu Pratapachundra Ghosha deals with the food of towns-people only. The writer says: "The statement furnished to our Correspondent deals only, we apprehend, with the customary food of the dwellers in towns, or in highly cultivated districts, for it makes no mention of many natural productions, pretty widely diffused over India, which are eaten as accessory articles of diet in times of plenty, and which in times of famine furnish the sole support in considerable communities. It is notorious that the inhabitants of villages in and near jungles suffer less during periods of scarcity than the inhabitants of more cultivated districts. The former are acquainted with, and have access to many fruits, leaves, roots, and other substances of which the latter are deprived, and which not only will support life, but are even nutritious and palatable." The abstract of the paper given by the *Times*' Correspondent is partial. As the Correspondent himself says, "the information given here is but the variest fragment of what the paper contains." We have not space to give extracts from the paper, but the Government, which has printed it at its own cost, will do well to give it a wide circulation. The famine has invested it with a great practical importance. The *Times* says: "The Museum at the India Office contains an almost infinite number of vegetable products of greater or less alimentary value some of them known only in limited localities, few of them known sufficiently for a judgment to be formed with regard to the extent to which they might repay careful and extended cultivation. It would be a piece of true statesmanship to endeavour by means of this collection and of others resembling it to do away with the present dependence of the native population upon a single grain and to give them an increased variety of food crops some of which might pass unharmed through conditions which would prove fatal to the rest." This work may well be assigned to the different Committees of the Economic Museum. We do not believe that the staple food of the people can be changed by any amount of minuting or reporting, but the diffusion of information is certainly desirable. Rice is the cheapest article of food for the people of Bengal, and the soil of the country is peculiarly fitted for its cultivation. It is the soil, it should be remembered, upon which the production of food crops is mainly dependant, and he who can show that any other food-crops can be grown upon the soil of Bengal with the same facilty and economy will lay the people under a debt immense, which they cannot hope to repay. Mr. Capper, late Secretary to the Irrigation and Cattle Disease Committee of Ceylon, gives some facts connected with the cultivation of food-crops in that island. He says:

"Certain districts of this island suffer more or less from food scarcity almost every year—a scarcity which, more frequently than is generally known, verges upon famine. These miniature famines invariably lead to loss of life. In one year the deaths from this cause in the North-Western Provinces of Ceylon amounted to upwards of, 6,000: these were officially reported as arising from fever, but they were, in truth, the result of starvation. This year the same "fever" is revaging parts of the western districts of the island and the local journals urge Government to send into the villages, not medicine, but food.

Some writers regard irrigation as the only solution of the food problem. In Ceylon large sums have been expended upon works for irrigation purposes, but without any amelioration of the condition of the famine districts, where the people are in such abject poverty from the effects of frequent droughts that they are unable to repay the cost of such works, an inflexible condition on which Government undertakes to supply cultivators with water. Will not this be the case in India with regard to the levy of a water rate?.

For years I have been writing in Ceylon on the necessity of a change in the food of the people, and I am glad to know that a commencement has been made in this direction by the extension of the cultivation of the cassava plant, first introduced as a food for cattle, and now coming into general use in a prepared state as a most nutritious food for man. Hundreds of acres of this useful plant may now be seen in the Western and North-Western Provinces of Ceylon: and I commend it to the consideration of those who are desirous of conferring a great boon on the cultivators of India. The cassava, or manioc plant, thrives on the light soil, with a very moderate supply of moisture, and will yield a good return in seasons which would be fatal to a rice crop.

I cannot help thinking this suggestion put forward by you is worthy of the earnest attention of the Indian Government, and that it would do well to encourage the planting of the bread fruit and jack fruit trees throughout Bengal, as both of them grow in almost any soil, yield large crops of wholesome food, and resist droughts.

But it is a mistake to suppose that bread-fruit or jack fruit will supplant rice. They may supply it in seasons of deficiency, but cannot supersede it as the staple food of the people. Nevertheless the subject is important, and if the food of the people can be varied by the cultivation of equally cheap articles, not so much dependant upon rainfall, a potent remedy against the disastrous consequences of drought will have been provided.

THE TRAVANCORE JEWELS LOST AND REGAINED.

A LESSON IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

MR. HOGG'S Police has saved the credit of the capital and the British Government. Last Monday morning Calcutta awoke and heard that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the illustrious guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, had been robbed the previous night of his crown jewels variously estimated at from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 3,00,000. This startling news sent a thrill of horror into the town, the Viceroy himself was concerned at this untowared accident, and the Police left all other work for the nonce and applied themselves heart and soul to the discovery of the daring thieves, who had put the good reputation of the town in jeopardy. At first suspicion fell upon the Maharaja's servants, whom the Police alternately threatened and coaxed to make disclosures, but without success. Unknown to the heads of the Police the Inspector of the Beliaghatta Thanna was exercising the policeman's instinct in total ignorance of what had

occurred at Ballygunge. There was a small theft in a house at Belliaghatta on Sunday night and the thieves had escaped. In the neighbourhood was a notorious *badmash*, named Soocoor, and the Inspector directed Madha Khan, Police Corporal, to enquire after him. Madha Khan called at Soocoor's house and did not find him there. He reported this fact to Babu Kally Nath, who at once suspected that there must be something in the air. He resolved to apprehend Soocoor, and sent his men after him the next morning. They were kept on the watch, and at about 6 A. M., they saw Soocoor and Nusruth, a returned convict, come back in a gharry. They reported this to Babu Kally Nath, who instructed Madha Khan, and Behari Sheikh, a Serjeant, to work jointly and take him into custody. By the time they reached Soocoor's house the *badmashes* had left; there was a young lad in the house, a nephew of Soocoor's, whom they questioned, and who replied that his uncle would be back by noon, as there would be a *burrakhana* at the house, and Nasruth and Nazir *alias* Ishmael, another accomplice, had been invited to dine. The Policemen brought the nephew to the Inspector, who coaxed him to the best of his ability to disclose the particulars of his uncle's last night's errand, but without effect. The nephew was detained at the Thanna, and the Policemen stationed themselves near Socoor's house expecting his arrival at noon. As soon as he came back they pounced upon him, and at once took him to the Inspector, who seeing him put him a few questions, but as he (the Inspector) did not then know anything about the theft of the Travancore jewels he thought it proper to come to the Police Office and to enquire whether any robbery had taken place the previous night, in which he could trace Soocoor. With that view he left, putting the uncle and nephew in charge of Madha Khan and Behari Sing. Here at the Police Office he learnt all the particulars of the Travancore theft, and instinctively thought that he had secured an important link in Soocoor. He returned to his thanna, and closely questioned Soocoor on the subject, who denied all knowledge, but confessed that he had assisted in a small theft in the Travancore house the night previous, and that Nazir knew all about the big theft. The Inspector cleverly managed to get possession of the articles of the first theft, including a small circular mirror. He also said that Nazir was expected at his house in the afternoon. Setting his men on the watch for the apprehension of Nazir, the Inspector went to the Travancore house for the identification of the mirror, which was at once identified. There he reported to the Deputy Commissioner all that he had done, and added that as he had been lucky enough to get the clue, he might be permitted to push the enquiry to the end. The Deputy Commissioner advised him to take assistance, and directed Superintendents Younan and Lamb to associate themselves with Babu Kallynath for the purpose. On return to his thanna he found that his able seconds, Serjeant Behari Sing, and Corporal Madha Khan, had already apprehended Nazir, who as anticipated had come in the afternoon to join the *burrakhanna* at Soocoor's. This man was a badmash of the first water, and would not at first disclose anything. At last he said that Ishmael knew it all, and consented to shew his quarters, which he did not do without giving the Police officers great trouble. Ishmael was caught at Kidderpore, who seeing his partners in crime in the hands of the Police, made a full confession, and pointed out the site where they had concealed the jewels. It was a corner of a rice-field at Dhacooriah, filled with cowdung, and all the jewels secured in a bamboo slit had been put under ground at a depth of about 3 feet. The jewels were unearthed, taken to the Travancore house, and identified, and all the articles lost were recovered except one choga. The thieves were questioned as to how they got into the house, which was so well guarded. They said that Soocoor had first got into it in the guise of a cooly, and saw where the boxes were usually kept. They had attempted a robbery on Saturday night, but were not quite successful, having carried away a few clothes and the looking-glass. On Sunday at dead of night they scaled over the wall, which was not high, in the north-east corner, which was not guarded at all, and found their way into the house. They at once went into the room, where the boxes lay, and took away two of them, as they had not time to carry more; they broke open the boxes at the corner through which they had entered, and deposited the jewels in the rice-field. The men are now awating trial in the Court of Moulavi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur.

Thus were the Travancore jewels lost and regained. This discovery reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Hogg's Police. It is the policeman's instinct of Babu Kallynath, which has saved not only the character of the Calcutta Police, but we may say of British rule in India. What would the Maharaja of Travancore have thought, if the jewels had not been regained? The British Government taxes the Native States, whenever there is any laxity or abuse in their administration, but here in the capital of the empire, under the eyes as it were of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor, the Maharaja, whose person and property were protected by the troops of our Government, was robbed of his jewels. We hear that the Maharaja has forwarded Rs. 2000 as a reward to the men who have discovered the theft, and that the Viceroy has offered another reward of Rs. 2000. It will be observed from the story we have received that the credit of the discovery primarily belongs to Babu Kallynath Bose, and his two subordinates Madha Khan and Behari Sheikh. Babu Kally Nath is a gentleman by birth, education, and feeling. He is a son of the late distinguished Principal Sudder Ameen, Babu Lokenath Bose, and distinguished himself greatly in the Railway Police. But his services were little appreciated. While many a European and Eurasian with no other recommendations than those of color and creed have been made District Superintendents of Police, he was not made even an Assistant Superintendent. In disgust he joined the Calcutta Police and here he is also neglected. Lord Lawrence we believe once said that the Bengali was a born policeman, and recommended the Bengal Government to employ largely the native element in the superior ranks of the Calcutta Police. Sir William Grey pressed this question upon the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Hogg gave a few appointments to natives, but from what we hear little encouragement is given to native candidates of good birth and position. Some of them are told to begin as head constables. Even those who are appointed as Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are, we are told, treated much like pariah dogs by their European and Eurasian superiors. We do not know whether these things reach Mr. Hogg's ears, but we hear complaints. The success of Babu Kallynath ought to satisfy Mr. Hogg that the employment of natives of good birth and character would strengthen his Police.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

LAST WEEK two of our illustrious visitors left Calcutta, we mean Mr. Grant Duff M. P., and His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. The ex-Under-Secretary of State made the most of the short time at his disposal. He saw all that was worth seeing in Calcutta, and conversed with representatives of all classes and sections of the community. His peculiar faculty is to draw out others, and to let out of himself as little as possible. He invited opinions but did not choose to give any. He could not, however, have failed to see how vast and complex was the Indian problem, and how little of it could be solved by a three months' sojourn in the country. We hope he will remember this truth in his addresses to Parliament on India. He has now gone to Madras, and from thence he will proceed to the Maharatha country, the scene of his father's labors. He will probably leave for Europe by the middle of March.

The Maharaja left Calcutta on Friday last. His Highness proceeds to Northern India, and will visit Benares, Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi. He carries if we are rightly informed very pleasant recollections of Calcutta. He found His Excellency the Viceroy very kind, obliging, and genial. The other high officials of Government were equally attentive and courteous. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor shewed His Highness due attention. We do not believe he will soon forget the hearty reception which Raja Harendra Krishna gave him. The flower of the native community was gathered on the occasion, and the facility with which the Maharaja and his excellent Minister spoke English lent a charm to the social reunion. The only incident which seemed to throw a cloud over His Highness's visit, was the theft of his crown jewels, but thanks to the Calcutta Police it has ended happily by their prompt recovery. His Highness, and his very polite and very clever Minister carry our best wishes.

TRAVANCORE, we believe, is the only Native State, which has criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects residing in that territory, but the British Government for some time past has exhibited an unreasoning jealousy of that privilege. Our contemporary of *Mookerjee's Magazine* has shewn that Travancore had the best of the arguments on its side, which for a time silenced the Government of India. But the question was revived last year we hear at the instance of Lord Salisbury. We are sorry for the sake of the good name of our Government that it should have been resuscitated. We understand that a compromise has been effected. It has been arranged that the Travancore State shall have jurisdiction over European British subjects within its limits for offences punishable with three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000. For all other offences they are to be tried by the Madras High Court.

MONGHYR and its environs have immensely grown in trade, population, and importance since the introduction of the East India Railway. The inhabitants have accordingly applied to Government for the establishment of a first class Court, that is the Court of a Subordinate Judge in Monghyr. We regret we have not space for the memorial, but we may observe that we fully support the prayer of the memorialists.

WE MAKE the following extracts from the *Englishman* anent the defence of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda:

"We are informed on excellent authority that the Government has refused sufficient funds to enable the Gaikwar's solicitors to make what they consider satisfactory arrangements for his defence. We have heard this statement made more than once during the past week, but we have refused to belive that it could possibly be true. The information has now come to us in such a form and from such a source that we are bound to take notice of it. We are still unable to believe that the Government can have deliberately adopted a course so utterly at variance with every principle of justice. Only one construction will be put upon its action, if our information is correct—a construction damaging in the highest degree to the reputation of the Government of this country. The charge is one which if untrue, call for the promptest and most explicit denial.

Bombay, February 12—The *Times of India* announces that considerable difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Gaikwar's solicitors' Money for counsel's fees has been withheld. Sir L. Pelly requested the solicitors for the defence to send all communications to him through the solicitor for the prosecution, obviously an unfair arrangement. At first documents required for the defence from the Baroda archives were refused. The Gaikwar's solicitors t legraphed to the Viceroy and some of them have since been obtained, but several important ones have not yet been given. On Saturday last, Mr. Jefferson, one of the solicitors for the defence, was paid fifty thousand rupees, coupled with a condition that he would sign a receipt which bound his firm to abide by the judgment of the Government of India as to the necessity for the application of any portion of the sums that had been or would be advanced by Government towards the defence. The receipt was signed, but afterwards the rupees were returned, with a request that the receipt that had been passed should be returne'. This was refused. All the arrangements for the defence have been most seriously interfered with. The solicitors, having no funds, are unable to retain Mr. Woodroffe.

Three men who were going about Baroda obtaining the signatures of the inhabitants to petition for the Gaikwar's restoration, have been arrested."

We hope for the sake of the Government that all this is not true. The Viceroy has proclaimed that a fair trial will be given to the Gaekwar, and are we to believe that the expenses of his defence are not to be paid from the Baroda treasury? Surely Sir Lewis Pelly does not mean that the Baroda revenue is confiscated to the British Government, and that the sovereign of the State, who has been merely suspended from his functions by the fiat of the Paramount Power, is not to be allowed the necessary expenses for his defence, Such a proceeding is opposed to the general principles of the British Government and to all sense of natural justice. If this statement be true, can the people be blamed if they refuse to put faith in the pledge of Government as to non-annexation? The tree is judged by its

fruit, and if the first fruit of the Baroda policy be to deny the Gaekwar of Baroda the necessary expenses for his defence, the tree will necessarily be condemned. Then again what is the meaning of the arrest of three subjects of Baroda for obtaining signatures to a petition in favor of His Highness? They are not levying war, but having recourse to constitutional means for expressing their opinion, which the English law guarantees to the meanest subject. We are afraid that Sir Lewis Pelly is exceeding the instructions of the Viceroy, but it should be remembered that in all that he does His Excellency will be necessarily identified.

DR. HUNTER has headed a movement not directly but apparently against the proposed admission of Natives into the Civil Service under the Parliamentary Act, the object of which is to offer facilities to the employment of natives of India of proved merit and ability. He thus writes to the Secretary to the Civil Fund :

"The question of the employment of Natives in these posts is, of course, one which must rest with Government. But a very general impression exists that if the measure is to be carried out, it should be done in such a way as not to involve injustice or pecuniary loss to the Civil Fund; those members for the most part entered the employmen of Government and have paid their subscriptions under the previous state of the law by which these appointments were guaranteed to the body of men who constitute the members of the said Fund, and whose covenants with Her Majesty's Secretary of State rendered those subscriptions compulsory.

It is unnecessary to point out that the opening up of posts hitherto guaranteed by law to the body of men who constitute the members of the Fund, and the filling of these appointments by persons who are not subscribers, will diminish the income of the Fund, and possibly affect the basis of calculation on which its estimates have hitherto proceeded."

The Secretary to the Fund accordingly addressed the Home Secretary who in reply refers him to the Parliamentary Statute, which renders it imperative on the Government of India to frame rules on the subject. We submit that the members of the Civil Annuity Fund are somewhat inconsistent. They would not admit Native Civilians to the benefit of the Civil Fund, and the Government has therefore been obliged to make a separate provision for them. And yet they complain that their income would be diminished by the appointment of natives to the Civil Service. There need be no fear on that score if they would admit Native Civilians, whether appointed under a competitive test or under the Parliamentary Statute, to the benefit of the Fund. As for the appointment of natives to the service, it is we believe too late in the day to raise the question.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Government of India has disallowed the Lieutenant Governor's proposal to raise the emoluments of the Subordinate Executive Service by adding a new grade carrying a salary of Rs. 1000 a month. Sir Richard Temple's scheme did not involve any additional expenditure. He wanted to amalgamate the Regulation and non-Regulation branches of the service and to applythe saving thus obtained to the improvement of its prospects by adding a higher grade. The Government of India, we believe, has disallowed the proposal on the ground that it might raise the question of a general revision of the salaries of the Subordinate Executive Service in the other provinces, for which there are no funds. The answer to that question is that if the other local Governments can accomplish that object without incurring additional expenditure, they ought to be allowed to do so. But there is no reason why the Bengal Government should not be allowed to do justice to the local Subordinate Executive Service, when it has means to do so, and when it does not trench upon the imperial revenue.

THIS year the Bombay Government has taken time by the forelock in respect of the coming Mohurrum festival. It has issued the following notification :

1st.—Every person desirous of erecting or carrying about the *Taboot*, *Punja*, or *Dholeeka Punja*, at the ensuing Mohorum, must obtain a License from the Commissioner of Police. Such Licenses will be granted to Mahomedans only, and all persons obtaining them are hereby required to produce them when demanded by any Magistrate or Officer of Police.

2nd—Every such License-holder will be held responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing any assemblage or procession connected with his Taboot, Punja, or Dholeeka Punja, and in the event of any such persons being guilty of any riotous or disorderly conduct in any such assemblage or procession, the Commissioner of Police may, should he see fit, at once withdraw such License, disperse such assembly or procession, and positively prohibit and prevent any re-assemblage thereof, or any carrying about of the Taboot, Punja, or Dholeeka Punja, belonging thereto.

3rd.—No music will be allowed in any of the streets or thoroughfares of Bombay except under the authority of a License issued by the Commissioner of Police.

4th.—No Procession accompanied by country music will be permitted to parade any of the streets or thoroughfares until the commencement of the 5th day of the Festival.

5th.—The use of country music in the streets on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10 h, of the Mohurrum will be permitted under license as above stated.

6th.—No Taboots will be allowed to go in procession on the last night of the Mohurrum before 12 o'clock, or to continue so after 3 o'clock on the following morning, nor on the last day before 1 o'clock; and it is directed that the ceremoney be concluded by sunset.

7th—Tabots will not be permitted to go abreast on the public road, and on meeting are to give way, each keeping to the left. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the Taboots are strictly enjoined to cease playing country music, the Taboots keeping to their left side of the road."

8th.—No procession of the Zool Jumah, or Horse, through the public streets or roads, will be permitted.

9th.—All dealers in Spirituous Liquor, and all Vendors of Opium, Muddut, Chundoo Ganja, and Bhang are hereby ordered to keep their shops closed; persons found selling anything of an intoxicating nature during the last five days of the Festival will be taken into custody.

10th.—Any person carrying a sword, dark, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon will be taken into costody.

11th—Any person violating the above rules, or behaving in any manner likely to create a breach of the peace, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody and dealt with according to Law.

(Signed) A. EDGINTON.
Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Bombay Mozagon Police Office.

The restrictions are quite justified by the events of last year. The notification prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks is a move in the right direction.

WE HAVE received a memorandum regarding the Saraogees Ruthjatra festival at Delhi. It appears that this Ruth festival is celebrated in April, and that the Saraogees used to take the procession through the Lahore Gate of the city of Delhi. In 1863 a rival sect opposed this procession, and in consequence of this opposition Government have prohibited the passing of the procession through the Lahore Gate of the city. In the memorandum, it is stated that the Saraogees feel deeply aggrieved that the observance of their religious ceremonies should be dependant "upon the pleasure of the other sect." They quote the Queen's Proclamation, the orders of the Supreme and local Governments, and the reports of local officers in support of their statements and views. Lastly they appeal to the Penal Code and the orders of the Government of India for the regulation of the Ruthjattra festival. The Government order runs as follows :

"His Excellency would, therefore, leave in the hands of the Chief Magistrates of the districts the responsibility for taking, on these as on all other occasions, the steps necessary to prevent danger to human life or safety, the Criminal Procedure Code invests them with full authority to use, and to insist on other people using, every requisite precaution."

The law is clear upon the subject, and the executive is strong enough to insist upon its enforcement. Is it right that the Saraogees of Delhi should be prevented from observing their religious ceremonies in their own way because the rival sect is opposed to them ?

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from Dr. Mahendralal Sircar :

DEAR SIR,—I read with interest, in your issue of the 1st instant, Father Lafont's appeal to the public for funds for the erection of a Spectro-telescopic Observatory, and your suggestions on the subject. I see your suggestions have called forth two replies, one of which is from the Rev. Father himself. As both your suggestions and the replies have reference to the projected Science Association, I have to offer a few remarks on the points mooted, and trust you will be pleased to give them a corner in your next issue.

Your correspondent G. is hard upon me for not starting the Association at once with the Rs. 50,000 subscribed for already, "a sum," he says, "*quite* adequate according to *competent* authorities." Who these competent authorities are, he does not say. But that my humble self cannot belong to the category is evident from the tenor of his letter. I have no doubt forfeited, in his estimation, all claims thereto, from the fact of my not having deemed the sum adequate; and therefore any amount of explanation I might offer in justification of my procrastination would certainly be rejected by him. It was therefore no small relief to find an explanation proceeding from Father Lafont himself, and as neither G. nor any body else can reasonably doubt the competency of such an authority, I trust the explanation given would be deemed satisfactory. And I trust that G. and "all interested" will now have an "adequate" idea of my project, and endeavour to help me to carry it out and prevent its "*euding in words*"

I trust that G. will credit me when I say that I do feel interested in my own project, and consequently it is to me as to him and "all interested" a matter of extreme regret that the Association is not yet a *fait accompli*. But if this matter were submitted to a careful analysis, instead of being made an excuse for heaping ridicule upon my devoted head, it would be found to be but the necessary consequence of that other matter of regret that my scheme, fraught as it is with such important consequences to the country at large, has not yet met with "an adequate" response from not even an infinitesimal fraction of "all" who profess themselves "interested." Is it not a matter of extreme regret that every body should regard the realization of the project as *my* business, and nobody as his? If but a few of the "all interested" had taken the step next to the mere *feeling* interested, if they had but exerted themselves in the matter in right earnest, and paid and induced others to pay a trifling out of what they waste, the Association, instead of remaining as it has, a mere idea in a single brain, would not only have been an accomplished fact, but would, by this time, have set a-going many brains in the direction of fruitful scientific research.

With reference to Father Lafont's remarks all that I have to say is that I cannot find fault with the Rev. Father for his declining to accept your suggestion of allowing the public the use of the Observatory, and that I have no right to complain if he declines to establish the Observatory in connection with my Association. This ought to impress us more than ever with the necessity of having a Scientific Institution of our *own* which constitutes the very essence of my scheme. Once more, therefore, I appeal to my countrymen for help, and hope the appeal will not be in vain. There is a misconception abroad which it is necessary to correct. It is this, that I do not accept a less sum than a thousand rupees as subscription in aid of the Association. This is simply my *abdar* with our millionaires, but it would be foolish on my part to stick to it in the matter of subscription, especially in the case of those whose circumstances do not allow them to come forward with the large figure, but who are anxious to contribute according to their means. I therefore take this opportunity to say that any sum from any body will be thankfully accepted.

Yours truly,
MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.

REVIEW.

The Calcutta Review. No. CXIX.

THE present number of the *Calcutta Review* is unequal in the quality of its articles. The first article, entitled "the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872," is of limited interest. The second, entitled "the Sikhs in the Upper Doab" by Mr. G. R. C. Williams B A. B.C S., is the commencement of a series of historical sketches promised by the writer. The *Reviewer* says, "considering the almost romantic interest which everything connected with the history of our once formidable antagonists, the Sikhs, bears to the English reader, it is strange that little has ever been written, and still less is generally known about their numerous inroads into the country extending from the foot of the hills where stands the sanitarium of Mussooree, down to the fords of the Jumna opposite Delhi, and bounded on either side by that river and the Ganges (a tract now divided into the modern districts of Dehra Doon, Saharanpore, Mozuffernugger, and Meerut), towards the end of the last century and the beginning of the present. Some notices, it is true, are to be found in the standard histories, of Sikh irruptions as far as Delhi and even beyond the Ganges, but all such references are too brief to convey an adequate idea of the relations subsisting between the *sirdars* and the inhabitants of the Upper Doab during the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire. Yet there is no lack of materials for re-constructing the history of the troubled period of which it is my intention to re-call some of the more striking episodes." The first chapter is very interesting, but we hope the sketches which the writer proposes to give will not be mere records of war but also a history of the intellectual, social and moral condition of the people. The article on the Royal Asiatic Society is good so far as it goes, but we confess no chronicle of Asiatic researches can be complete without an account of the labours of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Then we had expected that the writer would give a critical analysis of the more prominent papers published by the Royal Asiatic Society. The Keatinge Rajkumar College, Kathiawar, is out of place in a quarterly journal of the character which the *Calcutta Review* possesses. A newspaper was the proper place for it. We are sorry that the article on Tamil poetry is disproportionately short. The capital of Tamil literature and science, says the *Reviewer*, was Madura, in which town the brilliant members of the Pandion dynasty managed to collect all the most eminent poets, sages and sculptors. A high school was founded with 48 professorial chairs. Under these learned pedants, however, the Tamil language was in danger of losing its purity until the Cural of Tiroovallava effected a revolution in the language Tiroovallava was essentially a popular poet; a Pariah by birth, his aim seems to have been to bring knowledge within the reach of all classes. We give a few specimens of Tamil poetry culled from this article :

O fools; who restless wonder and cry 'tis hard, 'tis hard,
In towns and lands and deserts to find the highest Lord;
Whose all pervading Presence through Earth and Heaven swells;
Look nearer home *ye fools* within your breasts he dwells;
To Kasi! Kasi! criest thou, until thy feet are sore;
When reached, is thy heart's longing less better than before;
But better tame thyself and bid thy passions flee,
Then gaze within thyself; the true Benares see!

I read and write and who knows more, I pray?
Such are the notes ye asses like to bray.

O worms! who nothing know, can never know,
Be wise! your writing-madness to the breezes throw;

Brahminical cheat! with the close shaved head
With offerings, Vedas, and sacred thread;
Let thy mummeries cease and wisdom learn,
Ere in Brightness divine an absorption thou'lt earn

A wise man's beauty is his faultless speech;
A Teacher's—if he practise what he preach;
A rich man's—if he helps his kindred poor;
A king's—whose righteous sway is just and sure;
A merchant's—to increase his store of gold;
A statesman's—who the future can unfold;
A host's—to see his guests around his board;
A wife's—who never contradicts her lord;
A farmer's—if his plough can give him bread;
A mistress'—if with gold she deck her head;
A sage's—to repress conceit and pride;
A poor man's—honest—whate'r betide;

The articles on Islam and the review of Mr. Griffith's Ramayana and the Portugese in Western India redeem the general dullness of the present number of the *Review*. They will amply repay perusal. The "critical notices" are poor.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomeprokash* in congratulating Roy Bahadoor Bej y Runga Moodelliar on his accession to the office of President of the Poona Municipality observes, that the authorities in India often give out, that the system of Local Municipalities has been established in this country with a view to initiate the people in the art of self-government. But what probability is there of this view being accomplished when the Magistrates who are Europeans, are at the head of every municipality, whose will is law? It is not too much to say that the Magistrates are put as obstructives in the way of the initiation referred to. In the case under notice Poona is a model for imitation by the municipalities of other provinces. If natives obtain the chairmanship of all municipalities elsewhere the views entertained by the authorities here would certainly be accomplished. On the other hand if Europeans secure a monopoly of municipal government, and their *fiat* be omnipotent in all municipal questions, and if natives do not enjoy the freedom of doing anything in municipal improvements, wherein lies their independence, To put an obstacle in the way of independence is the worst method of teaching self-government.

The *Sahuchar* makes the following observations with reference to the impending trial of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar: It is gratifying to learn that Sir Madhaba Rao will be on the commission. Some people expressed a wish to see princes like Holkar and Scindia on the commission. This is not desirable, their previous training does not qualify them for the office. Besides, it will be sowing the seeds of future discord and disagreement. Free expression of individual opinion might lead to much misunderstanding among the princes. There is much difference between a commission for the trial of a state prisoner and an ordinary Court of Justice. There ought at least to be five members on the commission, two of whom should be natives. While the public universally approve the nomination of Sir Madhaba Rao the contemplated appointment of Raja Dinkur Rao would be reprehensible. Dinkur Rao has many special abilities, but he is wanting in the sort of talent required in a Judge. Reasonably or unreasonably the general public of India have no confidence in him. He himself is a Maharatta and the family of Scindia was never on good terms with that of Gobind Rao. We think that the second native member of the commission ought to be selected from Bengal. There would be no reason for distrust if a person like Raja Jotendromohun Tagore were appointed.

While there will be no want of confidence in the impartiality of the commission that will sit in judgment over Mulhar Rao, we think it necessary to warn the Government in one particular. It should be remembered that this is not a trial of Mulhar Rao but a trial of British Justice. Now a days wealth is one of the means of securing justice. The Gaekwar has been divested of all his effects how is he to defray the expenses of this litigation? He should be placed in a position to fee his counsel and attorneys according to the necessities of his case. There is another thing to be said. While it is desirable that all his servants who were concerned in the affair under investigation should be confined it would not be just to put under restraint all his servants and dependents on mere suspicion. In their absence whom is the prince to look to for help and who are to look after the business in hand. The Government ought to ask the Gaekwar which of his servants he wants for making arrangements on his behalf at the ensuing trial and allow such men to attend to the arrangements. Otherwise there will be too much truth in the observation that the Gaekwar is in the place of a man who is bid to run with his hands and feet tied.

The *Saptahik Samachar* is of opinion that the fate which has overtaken Mr. Levien, late Judge of Rungpore, is to be chiefly ascribed to the dismissal of Babu Soorendronath Banerjee. The Government cannot with any good grace allow Mr. Levien to remain in the service after removing Babu Soorendronath.

Referring to the impending trial of the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Bharat Sungskaruk* strongly urges the Government not to fill the commission with officers from Bombay, it ought to contain some drawn from Bengal. To give reason for belief in the impartiality of the commission it should take in one of two natives. It will not be fair to hold that Mulhar Rao shall not be free until the commission pronounce him innocent. The enemies of the Gaekwar should have no opportunity of taking advantage of his situation. It is probable the trial will be somewhat of a summary nature but it is very desirable to see that he is fairly dealt with.

The *Probhat Samir*, a new vernacular daily, referring to the constitution of the Commission which has been appointed to try the Gaekwar, observes, that there is only one native in the commission. Amongst the European Commissioners there is not one who is competent to sit in judgment over the Gaekwar. The trial of the Gaekwar ought to be conducted by his peers. If it be not intended that the trial shall be like that of an ordinary culprit on a charge of attempting murder what necessity is there of having a commission of lawyers? Instead of placing a Governor or a Lieutenant Governor at the head of the commission why is the Chief Justice of a High Court appointed as President?

The *Samaj Darpun* sees signs of discontent and dissatisfaction in all Native Amlah and Native Officers of Government. He has traced the causes of this discontent, to be small incomes, considerable official persecution and want of encouragement.

The *Probhat Samir* says that a case was postponed in the Court of Small Causes lately though both the plaintiff and defendant with their witnesses and pleaders were present. The reason of the postponement was that the day was a cloudy one and the parties to the suit being Chinamen could not be sworn in the absence of the sun. Their practice of swearing is to break a brittle vessel with the feet facing the sun, the meaning of which is that if the witness perjures himself his heart may break like the vessel.

The above journal takes the Government of Bengal to task for neglecting the more serious case in which the ryots cry for redress from the oppressive claims of zemindars for extra payments and attending to the comparatively unimportant case of preventing fire to jute godowns in the town of Calcutta. Here the owners of jute godowns themselves are sufficiently watchful against accidents which may lead to the destruction of their property and as such accidents are rare the matter is not so pressing as to make the Government anxious.

Correspondence.

HINDU MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I have perused "Reply's" rejoinder; it seems to me far from satisfactory, but as from the style of argument adopted by him, "Reply" seems to be no other than the redoubtable champion of Hindoo music who appeared in your issue of the 7th September last and who appears to aim at winning more by raillery than by argument, I shall waive further discussion with him. In the meantime I am glad to notice that my enquiry has called forth critiques both in your paper and the *Education Gazette* from other friends of Hindoo music who seem to take a lively interest in the subject. I am glad to find myself supported in my views by Baboo Krishnadhone Banerjea in whose arguments I generally concur. It seems to me that when Baboo Saurendra Mohun has done so much for Hindoo music he should not stop short in his attempt, but to answer satisfactorily the questions raised by Mr. Clarke should at once indent for the apparatus called the syren as suggested by Baboo Krishnadhone. I tried to obtain the instrument from Messrs. Harold and Co, but it was not to be had. For the description of the instrument if such was necessary I would refer Baboo Saurendra Mohan to page 172 of Ganot's Physics translated by E. Atkinson. Taking into account the importance of the cause and the circumstance that money can be no consideration with Baboo S.; all well-wishers of Hindoo music will no doubt feel indebted to him by his indenting, simultaneously with the syren, the apparatus called Savart's apparatus, a description of which, he will find side by side with that of the syren. I beg to be excused for quoting the following from Professor Max Muller's "Lectures on the science of Language" to shew how indispensably necessary it is to obtain an instrument like the syren to place our national music on something like a scientific basis:—

"The height or pitch of a note depends on the length of time each vibrating particle of air requires to perform on excursion *i.e.* E on the number of vibrations executed in a given time. If for instance, the pendulum of a clock which oscillates once in each second were to mark smaller portions of time, it would cause musical sounds to be heard, sixteen double oscillations in one second would be sufficient to bring out sound though its pitch would be so low, as to be hardly perceptible. For practical purposes, the lowest tone we hear is produced by 30 double vibrations in one second, the highest by 4000. Between these two lie the usual seven octaves of our musical instruments. It is said to be possible, however, to produce perceptible musical sounds through eleven octaves, beginning with 16 and ending with 38,000 double vibrations in one second, though here the lower notes are mere hums, the upper notes mere clinks. It is clear that beyond the lowest and the highest tones perceptible to our ears, there is a progress *ad infinitum* of musical notes as real as those which we hear, yet beyond the reach of sensuous preception. It is the same with the other senses. We can perceive the movement of the pendulum, but we cannot perceive the slower movement of the hand on the watch. We can perceive the flight of a bird, but we cannot perceive the quicker movement of a cannon ball. These better than any thing else shews how dependent we are on our senses; and how, if our senses are our weapons for the discovery of truth, they are likewise our chains that keep us from soaring too high. As we hear a note, we know, with mathematical accuracy, to how many vibrations in one second it is due; and *if we want to produce the same note on an instrument, such as the Syren, which gives a definite number of impulses to the air within a given time, will enable us to do it in the most mechanical manner.*" (The Italics are mine.)

Yours truly,
AN ENQUIRER.

Arrah, 1st January 1875.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Rs.	As.	P.
Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Rangoon		53	0	0
Rutnaghery Native General Library		13	4	0
Jamalpore Mechanic Institute		13	4	0
G. C. Roy Esq., Burdwan		6	10	0
Syud Mohamed Ali, Agnapadda		10	0	0
Baboo	Bessassur Chuckerbutty, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
,,	Janokynath Mookerjee, Boinchee	10	0	0
,,	Kylashchunder Roy Mohasoy, Balasore	13	4	0
,,	Saytendranath Tagore, C. S. Kaldaye	13	4	0
,,	Hemchunder Barooah, Gowhatty	13	0	0
,,	Mohinimohun Chuckerbutty, Coomorcully	13	4	0
Baboo	Harrishchunder Khooldeah	1	4	0
,,	Troylucknath Chuckerbutty, Sooree	4	0	0
,,	Shibchunder Bhattacharjee, Biswan	10	0	0
,,	Bamanath Seal, Gungajolghatty	13	4	0
,,	Ramkishen Mookerjee, Chuprah	6	10	0
,,	Banymadhub Ghose, Nobabgunge	7	0	0
,,	Jodonath Bhattacharjee, Muzufferpore	5	0	0
,,	Premchund Dey, Chinsurah	3	5	0
,,	Gurucharn Bose, Berhampore	6	0	0
,,	Harinath Chatterjee, Bouleah	13	4	0
,,	Kristopersad Chowdry, Manbazar	6	10	0
,,	Harrimohun Sein, Midnapore	5	0	0
,,	Kistokally Mojoomdar, Jalchuck	3	4	0
,,	Rooplal Das, Dacca	13	4	0
,,	Jadubkristo Ghose, Nagpore	13	4	0
,,	Debendronath Roy, Ulwar	13	4	0
,,	Moorallydhur Chowdry, Chittagong	6	0	0
,,	Bykuntonath Sen, Berhampore	12	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 11, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 4th February* 1875.—Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act (B. C.) of 1871.

The 8th February 1875.—Mr. Robert Cornish, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Meherpore Division of the Nuddea District, is allowed leave for nine days, under Section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under order of the 13th January 1875.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Midnapore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Ram Brahumma Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Radha Syam Singh, Sub-Deputy-Collector, at Serampore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. J. T. Babonau is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Serampore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radha Syam Singh, or until further orders.

The services of the following officers, employed on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department:—

Lieutenant W. Boxwell, 51st Foot.
Lieutenant L. A. C. Cook, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Moulvie Syed Obedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Jessore.

The 9th February. 1875—Mr. F. A. Chichester, Acting Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in the Hill Tracts.

POLICE.—*The 9th February* 1875.—Edward B. Baker is appointed to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel H. Raban, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 8th February* 1875.—The Rev. Donald J. Mackey is appointed temporarily to act as Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Catherdral, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th January 1875.

REGISTRATION.—*The 4th February* 1875.—Baboo Nil Comul Chuckerbutty is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong, vice Baboo Nobo Chunder Roy, deceased.

The 8th February 1875.—Gurudas Baboo acted as Special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee, from 4th to 18th December 1874, both days inclusive.

EDUCATION.—*The 4th February* 1875.—Mr. John Tweedie Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Bancoora, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee at that place, vice Mr. W. Cornell, transferred.

OPIUM.—*The 4th February* 1875.—Mr. H. Osborne, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Azimgurh, who has been allowed furlough to Europe, is transferred to the Tohta Division, in the Behar Agency.

Mr. Charles Edward Mendham, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, just returned from furlough, is posted to Azimgurh.

MEDICAL.—*The 4th February* 1875.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Doorga Das Sein a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 6th February 1875.—Mr. Alexander Manson Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at the Sudder Station of that district.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE
ORIGIN OF THE DURGA PUJA.
BY
PRATAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA B. A.,
(*Reprinted from the Hindoo Patriot.*)
Price 8 annas per copy—9 annas by post.
Apply to Printer.

NOTICE.

Wanted for 6 months (there is every likelihood of the vacancy being permanently filled up) a Head Master for the Krishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School on a salary of 80 Rs. a month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the M. A. degree examination and has also some experience in teaching. Applications with testimonials are to be sent to the undersigned at once.

RAI JODU NATH RAI BAHADUR.
Krishnaghur.
The 5th February 1875. (58)

VALUABLE BOOKS.

STOKES Indian Succession Act with a commentary (Thacker Rs. 10) Rs. 5.

BENGAL OBITUARY, a Record to perpetuate the memory of Departed Worthy, being a Compilation of Tablets and Monumental Inscriptions from various parts of the Bengal and Agra—Presidencies. To which is added Biographical sketches and memoirs of such as have pre-eminently distinguished themselves in the history of British India, since the formation of the European Settlement, with Index by Holmes & Co. Calcutta 1848, Rs. 12.

Major General Mallesons' lecture on Disraeli, Annas 8,

Burtolla, Calcutta KEDAR NATH BANERJEE. (59)

VACCINATION.

RESIDENTS NORTH OF LALL BAZAR,

Should apply to,

BABU KALLY DASS BOSE,
Supt. of Vaccination.
No. 144, Manicktulla Street, Simla.

Those South of Lall Bazar, should apply to,

BABU KASSY CHUNDER DUTT,
Supt. of Vaccination,
No. 12, Puddopookur Lane,
Chuckerbere, Bhowanipore.

T. EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M.D.,
Supt. Genl. of Vaccination.

Calcutta, 10 *Harrington Street*,
The 27th January 1875. (50)

SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

The discoverer of the Cholera specific Baboo Tarini Churn Mozoomdar, who applied to the Supreme Government for the prize held out for such discovery, and whose Medicine is under test by an order of his Honor the Lieut. Governor, N. W. Provinces, has begun to sell his Medicine since last year. The price of the Medicine inclusive of packing and postage is Rs. 4 a phial. Several individuals of different places having requested the discoverer to make a moderate reduction in the price, he has from the current year made two diferent kinds of phials one for Rs. 4* and the other for Rs. 2-8.

ADDRESS.

☞ Baboo Tarini Churn Mozoomdar, Medical practitioner in Cholera cases, Bengaleetolah, Benares.

THE NEW TESTIMONIALS FROM THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS RECEIVED DURING THE LAST YEAR REGARDING THE PRE-EMINENT SUCCESS OF THE MEDICINE, WHICH THE SMALL SPACE PERMITS TO ENDORSE, ARE HEREIN PUBLISHED.

Rajah Gopeelall Pandey of Pakour, writes:—"Pakour the 7th May 1874. I send herewith the price of two phials of your celebrated specific for Cholera, the Medicine which you sent me before has proved successful in different cases."

Baboo Boikunt Nath Dey, Honorary Magistrate, Balasore, writes:—"Balasore the 18th June 1874. I am highly thankful for the prompt supply of your renowned specific for Cholera. I herewith enclose Rs. 32 for 8 phials of your specific. Majority of the patients have been benefitted by your Medicine, and if necessary you will send to me more on demand."

Baboo Gooru Dyal Mitter, Head Clerk of the Commissioner's Office, Moorshedabad, writes:—"Berhampore the 27th March 1874. No sooner I received the phial than I found that a woman was suffering from Cholera, I immediately gave her a dose, half of which had to be repeated which brought her round and she is now quite well. Please send me at an early date 5 phials more."

Baboo Sree Nath Mozoomdar of Pubna, writes:—"Radhanagor the 22nd October 1874. I enclose herewith Rs. 8 in Note and Postage Stamps for two phials of your specific. All the patients, to whom the Medicine previously sent to me was administered, have been cured. Among them there was a patient whose cure was almost miraculous, we have not seen a patient thus cured of Cholera. It appeared at the time of administering the Medicine that there was only half an hour more left for his last breath But through the virtue of the wonderful Medicine, this man was saved from the grasp of death."

Baboo Ishan Chunder Boral, 2nd Clerk of the Collectorate, writes:—"Midnapore the 5th August 1874. With thanks I received your specific for Cholera, I enclose herewith a Money Order for Rs. 12, being the price of three phials. I have great pleasure in saying that I have been completely successful in three different cases in which I administered your Medicine. A single dose restored all the patients to their former health."

Baboo Iswar Chunder Roy, Head Clerk of the Judges Office of Beerbhoom, writes:—"Soory the 22nd March 1874. In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, to your address, I beg to enclose Postage Stamps worth Rs. 4, being the price of one phial of your specific. I have this day administered a dose of your Medicine to a woman attacked with Cholera and she appears to be better."

Baboo Janoke Nath Dutt, writes:—"Calcutta, Sealdah 22 d May 1874, I am glad to receive your letter and also the Bangy containing your Medicine for Cholera. You will be happy to learn that I administered your Medicine to a patient who, I am glad to inform, was cured by a single dose."

Baboo Annoda Prosad Doss, Head Clerk of the Magistrates' office, writes:—"Mymensing the 3rd December 1874. I send herewith the price of one phial, and request that you will be good enough to send me the Medicine as soon as convenient, as Cholera is raging in this District and in the town furiously and your specific has been found on experiment to be efficacious in several cases in which I have used it."

Benares, the 12th February 1874.

Mr. T. Luther, Head Master Joynarian's College Benares, writes:—"I have much pleasure to bear testimoney to the efficacy of Baboo Tarini Churn Mozoomdar's specific for Cholera. A neighbour of mine was attacked with the disease and he was perfectly cured by his treatment."

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ROBERT TURNBULL.
(61) *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

A Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 17th February 1875 at 11 o'clock A. M. to consider.

1st An application from Dr. Tonnerre Health officer for 18 Months' leave of absence on Medical Certificate.

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